

**OVERSIGHT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DRUG PROBLEM**

HEARING
BEFORE THE
**COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES SENATE**
ONE HUNDRED FIRST CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

JUNE 8, 1989

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(II)

CONTENTS

Opening statements:	Page
Senator Glenn	1
Senator Roth	7

WITNESSES

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1989

Marion S. Barry, Jr., Mayor, Washington, DC, accompanied by Isaac Fulwood, Assistant Chief of Police, John Jackson, M.D., Assistant to the Commissioner of Public Health, and Walter Ridley, Acting Director, Department of Corrections.....	4
George Crawford, President of the Bloomingdale Civic Association Task Force, accompanied by Beverly Mitchell, Jean Thomas, Tony Norman, Evan Sheppard, Association Members	25
David Clarke, Chairman, District Council, District of Columbia	37
Anthony E. Daniels, Deputy Assistant Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, accompanied by W. Douglas Gow, Washington Metropolitan Field Office Special Agent-in-Charge.....	41
Ruth R. Crone, Assistant Executive Director, Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, accompanied by Thomas P. Rametta, Chief of Public Safety.....	49

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF WITNESSES

Barry, Marion S., Jr.:	
Testimony	4
Prepared statement	55
Clarke, David:	
Testimony	37
Prepared statement with attachments.....	81
Crawford, George:	
Testimony	25
Prepared statement	76
Crone, Ruth R.:	
Testimony	49
Prepared statement	150
Daniels, Anthony E.:	
Testimony	41
Prepared statement	139
Fulwood, Isaac: Testimony	4
Gow, W. Douglas: Testimony	41
Jackson, John, M.D.: Testimony	4
Mitchell, Beverly: Testimony.....	25
Norman, Tony: Testimony.....	25
Rametta, Thomas P.: Testimony	49
Ridley, Walter: Testimony.....	4
Sheppard, Evan: Testimony	25
Thomas, Jean: Testimony.....	25

IV

APPENDIX

	Page
Prepared statements of witnesses in order of appearance.....	55
Status Summary of Priority Action Items Chart.....	161
Form for reporting illegal activity to the Metropolitan Police Department.....	162
Homicides by Ages, chart.....	163
Homicides by Calendar Year, chart.....	164
Bloomington Civic Association Crime Action Committee Status Report to Mayor Barry, April 1989.....	165
Statement of Johanna Ferman, M.D.....	193

OVERSIGHT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DRUG PROBLEM

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1989

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC.

The Committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:30 a.m., in room 342, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. John Glenn, Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

Present: Senators Glenn, Levin, Pryor, and Roth.

OPENING STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN GLENN

Chairman GLENN. Hearing will be in order.

Today the Committee on Governmental Affairs will exercise its oversight responsibilities by examining illegal drug trafficking and violence in the District of Columbia. This Committee is the committee of oversight for the District of Columbia and derives its jurisdiction from Home Rule legislation passed by the Congress in 1973. Under this law is the ultimate authority vested by the Constitution that Congress holds the final legislative power for the District.

The increased drug use has led to unprecedented levels of crime in the Nation's Capital, including the leading homicide rate in the country—indeed, the leading homicide rate in the world, to the best of our knowledge. As one of our staff members said when we were preparing for this, only half facetiously, Beijing out did us this past weekend. That's a very sick joke, I know.

But from January to March we had 122 murders in the District. I don't know what the current figure is, total for the year, but about 65 to 70 percent drug-related, apparently. 1988 we had 389 homicides in the District. 1988 there was about one killing per day, average a little more than that now. In 1989 so far it's about one every 18 hours, one homicide every 18 hours.

What is unique about the District which leads or contributes to this tremendous drug-related violence. Is Washington, D.C., in fact, unique? Or, can we apply answers discussed here today to other urban centers?

The most disturbing aspect of the illegal drug use is the profound devastation of our young people. They too often have become the most likely to drop out of school, no longer the most likely to succeed. At a time when some are graduating from high school others are being arrested or incarcerated. And, some are dying in the streets from gunshot wounds.

When the Congress passed the Anti-Drug Act of 1988 and gave important statutory powers and authority to the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, the input for that legislation came from several committees in the Congress including this one, the Governmental Affairs Committee. And, it was across the board. Input came from Democrats, Republicans, alike, conservatives, moderates, liberals.

Fighting illegal drugs is not an ideological nor a partisan issue. Where if we lose this fight we all lose, period.

Now, we had hoped today to hear from William Bennett, Director of the National Drug Control Policy, about his plan for the District of Columbia which he has said he wants to make an exemplar for the whole country. He wants to use this as a model for his program.

Now, we offered to shift the date of the hearing to meet Mr. Bennett's schedule. We gave him a choice of dates. We asked him to pick dates. We did everything we knew how to do to cooperate with Mr. Bennett and his office. But, unfortunately, his staff has informed the Committee that Mr. Bennett refuses to testify, at least until after September the 8th.

Now, no reason was given. And, I find this quite perplexing since the law that established his office specifically requires the Director to appear before congressional committees to discuss his policies. We could say to Mr. Bennett we are trying to work together. We're in this thing together. We're trying to give support. We're trying to get funding for you. We're trying to be cooperative. We're trying to build a hearing record that will give public and congressional support for his program. And, he can't give us the time of day, apparently, anytime.

I'd say Mr. Bennett's found plenty of time to hold press conferences, to give interviews, make numerous T.V. appearances, to give lengthy interviews for newspapers. Yet, he does not have time for this Committee. And, I find that intolerable.

I might add, it's not an idle wish on our part just to have the drug czar at this hearing. This Committee has jurisdiction over the District of Columbia, as I indicated. So, we're very concerned about this issue.

Mr. Bennett has publicly presented a plan for the District of Columbia, one that raises many questions for this Committee. The Committee would like to know why he has not designated the District as a high intensity drug-trafficking area under the law, which he can do.

The Committee would like to know the status of his proposals for the District from additional law enforcement agents and prosecutors to extra prison beds. The Governmental Affairs Committee would like to know his long-term goals with regard to the District's drug-abuse problems.

So, it was my firm intention to have Mr. Bennett appear before us at a later date to answer these questions. We hope that that can be voluntary. The Committee has subpoena authority. Obviously, we don't like to subpoena Government officials. So, we hope that this can be voluntary. I have sent a letter to Mr. Bennett this morning which will be delivered to him today.

Now, the fact that many people believe the hiring of additional police officers will only marginally control the crime and drug problem is disturbing. In Monday's Washington Post Metro Section, Officer James "Boots" Williams talked about the frustration of arresting the same suspect two and three times, stopping at crack houses that never seem to go away. "Crack is everywhere," he was quoted as saying.

Last year this task force made over 2,200 arrests, 93 percent of those arrests led to prosecution. This was the so-called jump-out task force. They confiscated \$133,000 worth of drugs. Overall the District recovered over \$2.3 million in drug proceeds. Yet, they wonder if they made a dent in the supply and distribution of illegal drugs.

In years past a high number of arrests such as this in a single year would be big news in this climate of mass arrests for drugs and drug-related crimes. And, today, it's barely an end of the story item in the Metro Section of the Washington Post.

How serious is the implication of drug use in this City?

Well, already in 1989 from January through March the homicide rate is the highest in the country, indeed, as I indicated, the highest in the world, to the best of our knowledge. What's even more appalling is the fact that young men 16 to 30 are the ones being lost. At the end of March the number was 122 deaths, and rising. And, as I indicated, up to somewhere over 60 percent of these are drug-related.

We could all be very cynical, I guess, and say, well, these are drug dealers. Let them kill each other off and no great loss. But, before they got to be drug dealers, they were kids who played with their toys. Before they got to be drug dealers, they were students in our schools. Before they got to be drug dealers, we failed to reach them on the dangers of drug abuse and drug dealing.

In 1988 the District Police arrested nearly 2,000 juveniles and children as young as 10 years of age involved as lookouts for drug dealers. Somehow we have to make a commitment to educating these kids about the situation before their involvement.

Now, we all like slogans. And, they indicate what we would like to see happen. But, we say it takes more to keep a guy in jail than to send him to Yale. Knowledge in your brain is better than dope in your veins. Down with dope and up with hope. These are all fine slogans. But, the D.C. Jail is no place to teach kids about drug abuse or the consequences of drug dealing. And, we have to do a far better job in educating our young people about the dangers and keeping them out of this element, not trying to treat them after they have gotten so seriously involved in it.

I'm convinced that all the elements of the Army, Navy, Marines, Air Force, Coast Guard and any other military at our disposal will not effectively cut off drugs at our borders. We can try. But, that's not going to be the final solution. We also have to attack the demand problem. That's the long-term solution. Just increase fire power is not going to be the long-term solution. It's not going to be solved by whether we have a Beretta, or a Colt, or a Smith & Wesson, or whatever that the police are carrying. One of the first and foremost lines of defense is the community, the people next door.

Our first witness today, of the five panels we have today—our first witness will be the Honorable Marion Barry, the Mayor of the District of Columbia. He will be accompanied by Assistant Chief of Police, Isaac Fulwood and Dr. John Jackson from the Public Health Department. We'll also hear later from the Bloomingdale Civic Association. We'll hear from the Honorable David Clarke, Chairman of the D.C. City Council and hear from Anthony Daniels of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who will be accompanied by Douglas Gow and Ruth Crone from the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments.

So, Mayor Barry, we certainly welcome you this morning. It's a pleasure to have you before the Committee. And, we look forward to your testimony. I know you have a quite lengthy testimony this morning. I'm afraid we'd take up all our time if you read the whole statement. I hope, perhaps, that you can summarize that. And, your whole statement will be included in the record, so that we can have some time left for questions. But, whatever you do in that regard, that's your choice. If you prefer to give the whole statement, that's fine.

Thank you and welcome to the Committee.

**TESTIMONY OF MARION S. BARRY, JR., MAYOR, WASHINGTON, DC,
ACCOMPANIED BY ISAAC FULWOOD, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF
POLICE, JOHN JACKSON, M.D., ASSISTANT TO THE COMMIS-
SIONER OF PUBLIC HEALTH, AND WALTER RIDLEY, ACTING DI-
RECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**

Mayor BARRY. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Let me express my great pleasure and delight at being able to appear before this Committee this morning and to thank you for holding this hearing. I also thank you for your strong support for self-government in Washington.

I'd like to ask that my statement be entered into the record.¹

Chairman GLENN. We will put it into the record in its entirety.

Mayor BARRY. And, I will make some summary and general remarks.

Mr. Chairman, this problem you've described is a very complex and complicated problem. It's not going to be solved by any magical slogans, or waving of the magical wand, or any simplistic solutions to it. No one feels as strongly about the need to rid our community of killings and violence and drugs as I do.

This is an American problem. This is a national problem, not just a Washington, D.C. problem. It's a supply and demand problem.

With me is Assistant Chief Fulwood; Walter Ridley, Deputy Director for the Department of Corrections. John Jackson heads our Alcohol and Drug Abuse Administration.

We in this Administration are committed to doing all we can to make Washington even safer. But, let me say that, Chairman, I appreciate your analysis of the situation. But, I think there's some facts that need to be put on the record.

¹See p. 55.

First of all, when we look at the overall crime rate in the Nation last year, Washington, D.C., was 57, according to the FBI statistics. My view is that any one crime is too much for me. Any one killing is too much for me.

Also, Mr. Chairman, Compton, California and a number of other cities had higher homicide rates than we did and still do. It's unfortunate that we had 372 murders last year. Again, any one is too much for me. Mr. Chairman, whenever you've had crack and cocaine there's been a wave of violence. It happened in Detroit, Los Angeles, Cleveland, New York, Chicago.

I think we're to tackle this problem on both the supply side and the demand side. As you probably know, according to the General Accounting Office and Congressman Rangel's committee, the United States Government was only able to stop 10 percent of all the cocaine destined for America. Over 300,000 pounds of cocaine came to this country.

The National Government, it seems to me, has a responsibility to protect our borders and protect our health. Local Government has a responsibility to ensure the public safety of our people. And, we've taken a three-prong approach to this problem—prevention and education.

In the last 3 or 4 weeks I've visited some 20-some D.C. public schools preaching a message of hope and one of noninvolvement with drugs. Then, one of treatment, trying to treat those who are addicted to drugs. We've been successful in getting our facilities to a point where the waiting list is about 2 weeks now, compared to an average of about 3 months in most cities.

Then, there's law enforcement. We have a view that we want to have high visibility patrols. Also, we must have massive community involvement. And, since the first of the year we've noticed that we're beginning to win this war in Washington. The numbers are there. The facts are there. We've closed down over 3 dozen open-air drug markets. This time 2 months ago just look at the streets. At Potomac Gardens there was an open-air drug market, drug dealers and sellers, buyers. It's now safe for people to go out and play and go to school.

Statistically, we're seeing an ever-increasing decrease in the number of murders. In January of 1989 we had a record high of 52 murders. As of June 8th we've had three. In May of 1989 we had 29. Again, demonstrating that the citizens in Washington, the Metropolitan Police Department and the Barry Administration are committed to trying and do all we can.

Chairman, part of our difficulties are these are targeted murders. These are persons who've decided they're going to kill somebody. And, the unfortunate part of what we're facing, Mr. Chairman, is that for too many of our young people life is not precious. They'll kill each other over a \$5 bag of crack. These are not just young people but older people. The average age of those killed is 30 years of age, which means they have been involved in a life of poverty, and crime and jail for almost half of their lives.

We also find that 80 percent of them have drugs on their person, or drugs in their system. And, so, it is drug dealers and drug users and drug sellers that are killing each other. That doesn't make it right.

Most of Washington is not involved in this kind of activity. Most of Washington is a safe place for all of us to walk and to work, to live and do business.

I'm determined to do all I can to increase our vigilance, to put more police officers on the streets, to get more community involvement, such as the Bloomingdale Civic Association. And, this is not such a Washington problem, that area.

We welcome all the ideas, all the support we can get from anyone wherever it may come from. We've done, I think, as best as we can do with our available resources. We're going to do more as you can see by the numbers. They are going down. And, they're going to continue to go down because we're going to continue to be as vigilant as we can.

This is what I'm saying, Mr. Chairman, is that I like the idea of us being here to talk about Washington. But, there are far more serious problems that America, I think, has to deal with. It's how we stop American scourge of drugs.

The Rand report indicated that there are more drugs in the suburbs than in Washington—more drugs in Fairfax County, Prince George's County, Montgomery County. It doesn't make it right. But, I want to put it into context. This is an American problem, not an inner-city problem, not a black problem, not a white problem, but an American problem.

I think the Congress and the President and all of us Mayors around the country will have to band together to figure out some solutions. We think it's unfortunate the Nation's Capital has had to face this scourge. But, we're a city like any other city—the same level of poverty, unemployment and other lack of opportunities.

Well, that's just my summary of where I think we are. We are winning this war in Washington. We can see it every day. We can see it in our neighborhoods. We can see it in our schools. We can see it in our churches. We can see it all over our community.

It does not mean we're where I want us to go. But, I think we're much farther than most cities are. But, then, again, because we don't want to cast aspersions on any city, but Atlanta is the No. 1 crime capital, in terms of statistics. Next is Fort Worth, Texas; Dallas, Texas; Seattle, Washington; Jacksonville, Florida, St. Louis, Missouri; San Antonio, Texas; Kansas City, Missouri; Detroit, Michigan and Boston. Those cities are wrestling with these problems, too. And, they, too, have to work awful hard.

But, I don't want to leave you with the impression that our Nation's Capital is the murder capital or the crime capital of the world. It is not. As I said earlier any 1 crime is too much for me. And, we can talk more specifically about what we're doing. But, we are working awful hard to get more citizens involved, to get more young people to say "no," to get involved in the productive summer job program, get involved with staying in school, to get involved with a positive lifestyle.

That sort of summarizes my overall philosophy. The facts are more in my statement than here.

Also, I think it's unfortunate that Mr. Bennett did not come. I think it's important to have this dialogue with the Committee and with Mr. Bennett about some national strategies. Because it has to be a national approach with a local implementation.

Thank you.

Chairman GLENN. Thank you, Mr. Mayor.

Senator Roth, do you have an opening statement?

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR ROTH

Senator ROTH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I congratulate you for holding these hearings on this most important topic.

As a web of drugs and violence has become increasingly intermeshed, our Nation's Capital has become known as the murder capital of the country. Many of these slayings are committed by the drug pusher whose blatant disregard for life leaves a trail of bodies.

Last month at my request the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations held hearings on the problems of drugs in public housing. Residents of public housing, some of them from the District of Columbia, painted a grim picture of life marred in the word of one witness, "by fear of gang bangers and drug traffickers who have taken over the place."

One resident of a D.C. public housing development for the elderly and handicapped told the Subcommittee, "I worry when drugs have become so persuasive in our society that they can't be kept out of a building intended primarily for senior citizens." It is clear that drugs and drug-related crime have established a strong foothold in our Nation's Capital.

Three years ago in the first Congressional hearing on crack cocaine, PSI heard from a reformed crack addict from Washington, D.C. At a time before crack was a household word our witness stated, "that use of this highly concentrated form of cocaine has skyrocketed in D.C. area because it was widely available and could be purchased cheaply. Use of crack cocaine," he said, "affects all levels of society and knows no socio-economic boundaries."

In retrospect, the comments of this witness, Michael Taylor, were indeed prophetic. And, since that hearing the distribution of crack in this city has far exceeded most people's worst expectations.

There are no easy answers. To cleanse the District of this scourge we must concentrate the resources of all levels of Government, whether it be Director Bennett's initiative for the District, or the efforts of the D.C. Police. However, we must keep in mind that the ultimate responsibility for this area lies with the local Government. So, we are very interested in hearing what is to be said today.

Mr. Chairman, I regret, like you, that Director Bennett was not able to testify today. I remember asking him to testify at the PSI hearing last month on drugs in public housing. But, there, too, he had to respectfully decline. While we'll miss Director Bennett's input at this hearing, I have to say in all fairness I can understand his problem and reluctance to testify until he completes his comprehensive national strategy in September. Considering that close to 50 House Committees and Subcommittees and over 20 Senate Panels have jurisdiction over the drug issue, it would require a lot of time and energy to meet every request. I am hopeful that by

working together that at an appropriate time we can have him here before us.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman GLENN. Thank you, Senator Roth.

Mr. Mayor, you submitted on March 31st a, what was called, a Comprehensive Request for Increased Federal Support in Eradicating Drug Abuse and Violent Crimes in the District.

Who was that submitted to?

Mayor BARRY. Chairman, we submitted several requests. We submitted a comprehensive plan to Mr. Bennett which was a plan for the containment and eradication of drug abuse and violent crimes. It was a comprehensive report for increased Federal support to the Secretary. And, we also submitted a request to the Congress for additional help in funding overtime for our Police Department and some equipment, et cetera.

Chairman, before we get to that, let me just again try to urge the Committee not to characterize Washington as the murder capital of the world, or the Nation. The facts don't substantiate the conclusion. And, we just would like to respectfully ask that that not be done. We don't have the highest murder rate in America, even last year. We're No. 57th in crime. And, I'd just like to at least on behalf of our residents not continue the myth that our Nation's Capital has the highest homicide rate, recognizing one homicide is too much for me.

Chairman GLENN. Well, I agree. But, I think when you use Compton, California, Mr. Mayor, and some places like that, that's not a city the size of Washington, D.C. The per capita is—

Mayor BARRY. It's 100,000 people, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman GLENN. Well, 100,000. And, what's the District, itself? Greater Washington is about what? 2.5 million? Something like that?

Mayor BARRY. The way you compare apples to apples is take the population of a city, whether it's 10,000 or 10 million and divide it by the number of murders. This is how you get the rate. That's apples to apples.

And, so, a city over 30,000 is considered a big city by the Conference of Mayors. There's about 1,000 cities in that category. So, that's how you do apples to apples kind of comparison.

But, again, the problem is larger than apple to apple. The problem is an American problem of extreme drug activity in America and violence. And, so, I'm not trying to knock any other city. But, at least get that straight that our country has a problem, in general. And, Washington certainly has one in particular.

Chairman GLENN. All right. I don't quarrel with that at all. It's a problem that goes clear across this country. But, I think we've been such a focal point of attention here on this particular issue that we're concerned about what we do with it, what we do with education, what we do with prevention and those areas, too, that are going to be the long-term solution to this.

Mayor BARRY. I agree.

Chairman GLENN. In the short-term, however, as I understand it, there were some 46,000 people who were arrested on drug-related charges last year.

Is that correct?

Mayor BARRY. Yes, Sir.

No, no. That is not correct. There were 46,000 total arrests—

Chief FULWOOD. Are you talking about—are you referring to clean sweep. Or, are you referring to—

Chairman Glenn. Total number reported. The figure we've been given is that there were 46,000 arrests on drug-related charges last year—was the figure we'd been given.

Chief FULWOOD. In 1988 there were 10,418 arrests for drug-related offenses and of that number 48.2 percent of those arrests were for distribution which are felony charges.

Chairman GLENN. Okay. Of that, then, how many of these were first-time offenders compared with rearrests?

Chief FULWOOD. I don't have that right at hand. What we've been averaging in the city in total arrests—it's about 500 to 600 people that are first-time offenders.

What you tend to get in drug arrests are recidivists. That is the general rule all around the country.

Chairman GLENN. Well, of that 10,418 persons, how many went to jail?

And, what was the average length of their time behind bars?

Chief FULWOOD. At this point in time we cannot give you, at least I cannot provide that information for you. What we've attempted to do now is to put in place a program called CJIS, the Criminal Justice Information System, which will give the city the ability to track arrests from the point of arrests to the point of incarceration or the point of release, which will give you the most up-to-date data.

D.C., as I understand it in looking at the court records, probably has the highest sentencing rate in the country. But, the problem is so acute and the problem of jail space is so acute that they just don't stay locked up.

Mayor BARRY. Mr. Chairman, let me just point out that we have one of the worst criminal justice systems in terms of structure anywhere in the country. We have the Metropolitan Police Department arresting people. The U.S. Attorney prosecutes all major misdemeanors and felonies. The D.C. Government has no influence over those papering or no papering or the policies of the office.

Now, let me just say, it's institutional. Mr. Jay Stephens is an excellent U.S. Attorney. Pre-Trial Service, which is not under my jurisdiction, recommends to judges whether he be released or not. The Public Defender Service, again, not under my jurisdiction, represents indigents. And, judges appointed by the President determines bail and bond and also the sentencing structure. And, the Department of Corrections gets the tailend of it. And, that's a heck of a situation to be in where police officers go out and make these arrests. We can't determine the order in which these cases are prosecuted.

Just this morning there was an article—I don't like to urge us to believe what we read in the paper. But, it's fairly accurate probably. That there's probably more no papering of cases going on in Washington than anywhere in the country.

And, so our police officers get frustrated. I get frustrated. We don't have a comprehensive system of information. Because, for a

long time, the former U.S. Attorney refused to cooperate with us in providing the disposition data.

The present U.S. Attorney is cooperating with us. So, we're now able to track, or begin to track, arrests to disposition. And, that's why we can't give you the exact numbers of how many people went to jail, how many did not because we don't have that data. The U.S. Attorney has it. And, we don't have a system to—at this point—get it from him.

Chairman GLENN. Is that an area that you think we should look into?

Is that a weak spot in the whole thing that's out from under your control?

That you don't really have jurisdiction over?

Mayor BARRY. Well, we've been trying to get some scrutiny of that. So, the answer is we would welcome looking into that area.

Chairman GLENN. Yeah. Because if you're making all these arrests, and people go back, and the recidivism rate is high, and you've got the same old people going out and being arrested. From some of the interviews we've conducted with members of your police force and people in the District, we understand they get very frustrated at arresting the same old people two, three, four times for some of the same charges, time after time.

Mayor BARRY. Mr. Chairman, I think that's an accurate description. What I said earlier the present U.S. Attorney has been more cooperative with information sharing. But, as a person who knows a lot about law enforcement yourself you know there's a lot of prosecutorial discretion as to what cases you no paper, what cases you do plea bargaining in, what case issue you take to trial.

For instance, I believe that those persons who are arrested in Washington with a gun in the commission of a felony ought to remain in jail until their trial. It does not happen in Washington. I also believe and we passed a law, the Council did, that if you're convicted you ought to get 5 years mandatory sentence for carrying a pistol while committing a crime.

But, again, those are the kind of prosecutorial discretions and decisions that this—the Barry Administration—has no control over. We'd like to have control over the entire system. At least we could have some policy—public policy—coordination between the arresting part of the Government and the prosecution part of the Government. And, that would make it easier for us to then begin to prioritize those persons we try to put in jail.

I believe we have to go after those people with guns who commit major felonies and who are mid-level drug dealers. I think we have to arrest those in the streets. No question about that.

But, we have found, arresting the street corner pusher is not going to drastically change this problem. We have to get at those who really, what we call, a mid-level and upper-level drug dealers.

Chairman GLENN. At a time when Congress is willing to provide funding for some 700 additional officers, how many officers are nearing retirement? In other words, will this just be merely a replacement process? Rather, than expansion of the police capability?

Mayor BARRY. Senator, we're committed to doing all we can to stay ahead of the curve. We are committed to launch major recruitment drives on college campuses. We're going to ask Secretary of

Defense if he'll cooperate with us with an early-out program for the military for the last 6 months of their active service. They'd be allowed to come and train with us, particularly military police and others who had law enforcement experience.

And, we intend to keep ahead of that curve. So, the answer is that that 700 should take us to about 4,755 police officers. And, I don't think we need 700 if we didn't have this drug scourge.

During regular times when things are normal, halfway normal, we have a fine Police Department. Because we need high visibility—that's why we support Congressman Fauntroy's Bill for a 5-year program of Federal funding for 700 officers. So, it's not an effort to reduce the force. It's an effort to try to get more police officers.

But, more importantly, Mr. Chairman, Chief Fulwood and I agree that we've got to also look at deployment. What are we using our Police Officers for? And, where?

He and I believe that the majority of our officers ought to be in these districts on patrol in high visibility patrol as a way of preventing crime and also arresting those who commit crime. And, since we've initiated that program some 2 months ago we are now seeing results of high visibility patrol is making a difference in the psychology of our neighborhoods.

More importantly, let's see here, the numbers are looking very well in terms of not only murders but assaults. In February of this year we had 250 assaults; March, 128; April, 73; May, 92; and, so far in June, about 32, again demonstrating that high visibility patrol working with the community can have a profound difference. To go from 250 assaults in February to a low of 73 in April, Mr. Chairman, you'd have to admit is a drastic decrease in what's happening on the streets of Washington.

Chairman GLENN. Thank you.

My time on this round is up. Senator Roth.

Senator ROTH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mayor Barry, in your testimony you talk about how our citizens are responding, how community groups, block clubs, and so forth, are all working in tandem. And, we're beginning to have success. Our local communities must stay involved until this nightmare of drugs ends.

Yet, despite that rather optimistic statement we're getting information to the contrary. For example, I understand that you met in April with members of the Bloomingdale Civic Association Task Force who will testify later about their concerns on drugs and violence in their community.

I understand that they prepared and submitted to you a list of concerns and proposals regarding drug activity in their neighborhood. They assert that nothing has been done.

How do you reconcile these two statements?

Mayor BARRY. Senator, I think when you hear Mr. Crawford and others testify you'll find that they're going to testify basically to a different point of view. I've been working with them. We have met with them. Obviously, the bureaucracy sometimes does not respond as fast as I want it to. But, we have had some success since May 14th of this year, working with the community, not as much as I want it to be.

But, it's a good beginning. And, I think they're going to testify to the fact that we have been very cooperative. That things have gotten better in the neighborhood. That I've had drug walks out there with them. That the 5th District has started an experimental project of hubbing the Police Officers. That we are in a process of identifying funds to do upgrading of lighting in that area. That we are going to have a major clean-up campaign of abandoned automobiles.

The difficulty, Senator, is that there are other communities who are making similar requests. And, the question how you get around to all of them. But, let me maintain when you look at Eastgate which was featured on Ted Kopel's show Great Place, we have closed that open-air drug market down. It's safe out there.

Potomac Gardens, Fort Stevens, Benning Terrace—I can name you 3 dozen places that were open-air drug markets in January of this year that have been closed down. More importantly, we have stopped the reoccurring of major markets cropping up.

There was a time you pushed them from 15th and Independence, which is now clean, to Potomac Gardens, to Hopkins—these are public housing developments. But we now find when we close down Potomac Gardens with 100 people out there we now end up getting maybe 12 or 15 somewhere else.

And, we're not saying we are satisfied, and that we've been totally successful. We have not been. We've had some victories and defeats. But, I'm indicating here that based on the facts and the statistics and the community involvement here, and you'll hear from them later, we're committed to carrying out this kind of philosophy.

I think that public policy is what I should be given and direction to people who work for me. And, they're going to begin to carry it out. It's an unconventional war. And, we have to teach our people that you can't fight an unconventional using conventional methods.

And, I think, you've been in the Senate and you've seen how long it takes technocrats sometimes to get the message that we've got to do things differently.

Senator ROTH. Well, Mr. Mayor, you've been the subject of much recent criticism in the local press regarding your role in the drug war. Now, I'm not saying whether or not this criticism is fair or not, but I would like you to respond.

For example, Carl Rowan on March 7 said, "The Mayor has been little more than a tower of jello in his self-proclaimed war on drugs. To say that the Mayor lacks credibility on this topic is unfortunately a monumental understatement."

And William Raspberry on May 29th wrote, "The Mayor's shrinking corp of supporters may say that the suspicions regarding him are unproven or irrelevant. Few will say they don't share them. And school children when he shows up to warn them against the dangers of drugs simply snicker."

Again, on April 14th, Haynes Johnson writes to the public mind, "Washington's crime and drug problem have become synonymous with those of Mayor Marion Barry around the country. Barry is established as a symbol of Washington at work."

What do you say in answer to these charges?

Mayor BARRY. Senator, that's what I like about democracy. People can make unfounded, unwarranted, unfair, unsubstantiated statements and they are treated as fact. And, so, in a democratic society those three columnists, who are political columnists, who, from an electoral point of view, have never been supportive of Marion Barry, have a right to make those unfounded statements.

I would urge others who have been with me on 2 days ago at Houston Elementary School in Northeast with 400 or 500 young people clamoring to hear what we had to say. I couldn't hardly get out of there because they want a message of hope.

So, these are politically motivated columnists. And, I can refute rumors, innuendos. You've been a victim of them. Senator Glenn has been a victim of them. And, that's what they are—unfounded, unsubstantiated opinions of three people.

Senator ROTH. But, you do agree we have a very serious drug problem in D.C.?

Mayor BARRY. Well, absolutely. America has a serious drug problem.

Senator ROTH. And, that it continues to be serious?

Mayor BARRY. It's going to get worse unless the United States Government finds a way to diminish the supply. 300,000 pounds of cocaine last year came into America. Ten percent of it was stopped. On the other hand, Americans have to continue to try to reduce the demand, not just say "no," but say "yes" to life, to a good education, to a good job, et cetera.

But, I think the United States Government has abrogated its responsibility. When 10 percent—

Senator ROTH. Mayor Barry, I think it's easy to try to blame everybody else—

Mayor BARRY. I just—

Senator ROTH. I think that the problem is of such seriousness that we're not going to solve it by merely trying to blame somebody else.

Let me ask you this question. Around the time the U.S. Congress created the Office of National Drug Control Policy, or Drug Czar, you stated that you would appoint a similar position for the District of Columbia.

What is the status of this proposal?

Mayor BARRY. Well, we're still in the process of trying to get that done. We've been able to do what I had in mind a different way. I don't have any easy answers to this. We don't have any magical solutions.

And, at the time I stated that in March, we had not coordinated the 15 agencies of Government sufficiently. But, since that time these 15 agencies of Government are working together. And, there is a possibility that we may reverse our view about whether or not we need that person.

Miss Thompson has now joined us. She's our City Administrator. She has a day-to-day responsibility for that coordination. We are having success in getting the 15 agencies working together on a daily basis, a weekly basis. And, there's a good possibility we may reverse our view about whether or not we need someone specifically to coordinate that.

Mr. Chairman, and members of the Committee, the goal here is not structure but results. It is how do you reduce the amount of killings and violence and crime in Washington. That's my desire. And, the idea of a drug czar was an effort to make the bureaucracy work better together, and I'm sort of reevaluating that at this point.

Senator ROTH. I'd like to ask Chief Fulwood—what is the difference in the number of police on the street today, as compared in last February?

Chief FULWOOD. Compared to last February?

Senator ROTH. Yes.

Chief FULWOOD. As you know when the earlier question that was raised about the number of people that are retiring has had a negative impact on us. What we've attempted to do since last February is to structure a program of taking the administrative people and putting them out, using the recruit officers on the street 2 days a week and a 6-day work week.

I think today we probably have more police officers on the street than we did in February of 1988.

Senator ROTH. One last question—what percentage of the Police Force are assigned to work on the street?

And, how does that compare with other cities?

Chief FULWOOD. Eighty-five percent of all the resources are assigned to the Field Operations Bureau, which I am the Commanding Officer of. Seventy percent of the 85 percent are assigned to the seven Patrol Districts. In comparison to other cities I would say it compares favorably.

I think what we need to do is to look at how this Police Department is structure in light of the kind of crises that we face to drugs and violence. Most of the resources in the Department now are focused on drugs and violence and open-air drug markets.

Senator ROTH. My time is up.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman GLENN. Senator Pryor.

Senator PRYOR. Do you have another round, Mr. Chairman?

Chairman GLENN. Yes.

Senator PRYOR. Why don't you take another round.

Chairman GLENN. All right. We'll make a second round in 5 minutes.

Senator PRYOR. And, then, I would like to ask a couple of questions.

Chairman GLENN. Mr. Mayor, do you have a person in your Administration, a single person primarily responsible to you for coordinating the City's antidrug program?

Mayor BARRY. Yes.

Chairman GLENN. And, is that the person that is coordinating these 15 different groups and so that you've indicated?

Mayor BARRY. The overall responsibility is Miss Thompson's, who's sitting next to me is my City Administrator.

Chairman GLENN. Miss Thompson, do you have the authority for coordinating all these programs?

Is that correct?

Ms. THOMPSON. That's correct.

Chairman GLENN. Do you work with Bloomingdale and the rest of the groups—who've had civic groups which have gotten together over concern for their own community?

Ms. THOMPSON. Our responsibilities are primarily internal to the Government to make sure that the 15 agencies that are working on programs are working together. And, then, they're doing outreach and working with the various community groups.

The Office of the General Assistant is working on what we call Operation Take-Charge, which is responsible for doing the outreach to the community.

Mayor BARRY. Miss Anita Bonds is the person responsible for that, Senator. She's my General Assistant. She has met on several occasions with the Bloomingdale Civic Association. And, they'll tell you that. And, she's the one who follows up on the community involvement part of our efforts.

All of the agencies have a responsibility also in their own way to involve the community. The Police Department, for instance, has Community Advisory Committees. The Recreation Department is involved with outreach to citizens. But, in terms of the overall direction and authority to make and get things done, obviously, that's mine at the top, though.

But, Miss Thompson's day-to-day responsibility is to get it done, and we are getting it done.

Chairman GLENN. Well, let's say I live in D.C., and let's say I'm in an area that's impacted, and let's say I get some community people together, and I want to really start some activity, and I want to help you out—who would I get in touch with?

Who would these community groups get in touch with to expect some action?

Mayor BARRY. Anita Bonds.

Chairman GLENN. Anita Bonds. Okay.

I hope that someone, some of you folks here that are involved with this, will stay in the room after the Mayor's testimony is finished. I know he had to go later this morning. But, I know that some of the testimony we'll receive from the Bloomingdale Civic Association Task Force after you leave is that you were unresponsive to their complaints and finally did something only after this hearing was scheduled.

And, of the items in their checklist that they had a whole number of things that they—page after page—of things that they had requested information—things that they had wanted to occur—that only one has been partially met.

How do you respond to that?

Mayor BARRY. Mr. Chairman, let me respectfully disagree with you on the statement that we only responded after the hearings. I met with Bloomingdale Association in November of 1987. On April 24, 1989 Mr. Crawford and several other officers of the Association met with me. I was very upset with the lack of response by the bureaucracy. In fact, I personally got on the phone and called several of my Directors and directed that they meet with the Association.

On May 4, 1989 Chief Davis, who's from the 5th District, who's here, Miss Bonds, met with Mr. Crawford and other members of the Association to announce the decision. Together citizens and police reviewed the crack houses' location list, established operat-

ing hours for the hubbing patrols, exchanged phone and beeper numbers—again, the citizens left satisfied.

On Tuesday, June 6, 1989 Captain Baker, who is of the 5th District, informed Chief Fulwood of the progress that had been made. Also, numerically, since that time we've made 23 arrests in that area, six search warrants, we've closed down one business and seized a business and we've closed down a number of crack houses.

Again, let me just point out. I'm not satisfied until everyone is closed down. I'm not satisfied until every community group who needs help can get our help. But, I'd at least like to set the record straight that I think in that testimony they'd certainly be critical of some parts of the bureaucracy but they would be very supportive of Marion Barry's personal efforts to try to get this kind of relationship going with that community.

Chairman GLENN. The second panel of community persons advocated in their statement a city-wide clearinghouse for these civic organizations so they can exchange information, assist each other, have some cooperative way of doing that. Otherwise, as you indicated earlier all you're doing is pushing the dealers from one location to another. Take him out of one place, he'll pop up another.

How do we coordinate between community groups that are right there on the spot and want to cooperate with each other?

Do we have a clearinghouse that will assist them.

Mayor BARRY. Mr. Chairman, we have a number of methods that we can coordinate organizations and groups. For instance, the church and religious community in Washington—at my urging, I've called several meetings and they have come forward in large numbers—have a clearinghouse for the religious community where every church, every synagogue, every temple, every religious order can know what others are doing in what community.

We had a meeting last Saturday at Shiloh Family Life Center, which is on 9th and P. There were some 500 people there anxious to go to work in that area.

In terms of the Government, there are a number of mechanisms for citizens to find out what is going on. One is that we have had a series of community town meetings. I must have had at least 2 dozen town meetings in the last 2 months. I'm doing 1 tonight where we invite people from a certain area.

Two weeks ago we invited people from the area at Rhode Island Avenue and Brentwood—that whole area. And, we had about 200 people came out. And, at that point, we began to see exactly what others are doing. At some point, ideally we're going to publish a directory of all the services available, which is the social side of it, not just the patrol side of it. We're also encouraging the citizens to form patrols. We train them, work with them, and a number of them are doing that.

And, so, obviously, Mr. Senator, in every community you're going to get some people who disagree with what we're doing. And, from time to time you'll get citizens who come forth and say, "we're not doing enough" or "we're not doing anything."

But, I think what we have to do, though, is get the majority of the citizens, the civic associations, the ANCs—is coordinated by Miss Bonds' office. There are 330 some ANC Commissioners. They get regular newsletters. They can call any time they want to. They

are invited to community forums to talk about conditions in the neighborhoods. And, I think we have almost a model of grassroots involvement through the ANC Commissioners.

Chairman GLENN. Okay. In a different area—on April 10th the Office of the National Drug Control issued their plan for drug assistance to the Washington Metropolitan Area.

How does the Federal Directors plan mesh with what you submitted to them, and how much has been implemented?

Mayor BARRY. Let me ask Miss Thompson to speak to that. She has a responsibility for the day-to-day coordination of that. But, I can say generally, though, we have not gotten the sense of urgency, and we've not gotten a lot of specific commitment. But, Miss Thompson can speak to the specifics.

Ms. THOMPSON. On March 31, 1989 we submitted a comprehensive plan for the containment and eradication of drug abuse and violent crime in the District of Columbia. As you stated on April 10th Director Bennett had a press conference, and he announced several initiatives. We have not really gotten a response to our comprehensive plan.

We have been working—District agencies with Federal agencies—with the drug czar's office as more of a convenor. But, we indicated that we had some very immediate needs. But, we have not gotten the immediate response. Many of the things that the District Government had been working with with the Federal Government have been moved along, and we feel very good about that.

But, I can give you some specifics of those things that are happening. But, we want to make very clear that many of these actions were initiated by the District Government and were in progress before Director Bennett got involved.

In the law enforcement area the DEA has added 13 agents to the District's Field Office and the Metropolitan Police Department has added six to seven more officers to a regional task force. Ballistics experts have been hired by the Metropolitan Police Department using assets forfeiture money to clear up a backlog of cases. The FBI is providing training in ballistics analysis to an MPD officer who will then be eligible for certification as a ballistics expert.

On a temporary basis U.S. Marshals are executing felony fugitive warrants and eviction writs for persons involved in drug-law violations. We feel good about the efforts that we have with the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development. And, we're working on a comprehensive renovation, law enforcement and security enhancement program. And, we will be kicking that off shortly.

In the area of education D.C. Public Schools have been working with the Department of Education on plans to make greater use of the Southeastern Training Center. We'll be using this for drug prevention training for community teens, which will involve teachers, students and representatives of the community.

In the public health area our Commissioner of Public Health and his staff have been having a series of discussions with the Federal Department of Health and Human Services. And, we're moving forward very well in that area. And, some of the initiatives are: to develop concepts for prevention programs that may be used in the District and replicated nationwide; that HHS will provide the District with a screening assessment and diagnostic facility; three

community-based outpatient clinics will be operated by HHS in the District; a 12-bed in-patient unit will be operated by HHS in the District; there'll be primary care expanded through existing federally-funded clinics, four health professionals will be provided to work with the District; and there'll be other technical assistants.

There were some applications that we had put in for discretionary funds. And, those are being reviewed seriously and moved forward.

In the corrections areas, I guess we're still working on the eventual addition of 1,250 spaces for pre-sentenced and convicted offenders to the District's current jail and prison capacity. An anticipated 250 pre-sentenced people arrested through the regional task force efforts will be held under the Pre-trial Detention Statute, and 500 prisoners sentenced for drug-law violations and violent crimes.

And, I guess I should say, clearly, that we had looked for immediate resources, dollars and staff. And, that has not come as quickly. But, their efforts have been helpful.

Mayor BARRY. Mr. Chairman, let me just add that most of these efforts are a result of the direct relationship between the D.C. Government and the Federal agencies. For instance, I have been in personal contact with Secretary Kemp of HUD. And, we're going to have an announcement next week of a major initiative. But, again, that came because we were very vigilant. And, the agencies in the Federal Government that we've been working with all the time were very vigilant, and not because of any commitment made by Secretary Bennett.

Chairman GLENN. I am over my time. Let me ask just one more, if I might, David, just because this is very short.

In your opinion shouldn't Washington, D.C., be designated a high-intensity drug area?

Mayor BARRY. Chairman, I think Washington, D.C., ought to be designated an area that could become a model for the country.

Chairman GLENN. I know. But, in addressing the problem we have at hand here one of the things that they announced there were going to be certain areas that were going to be designated high-intensity drug areas so that we can get to that model city that you want for the country.

Don't you think it should be designated as such?

Mayor BARRY. If it's going to give us additional attention and resources, I think so. I get the impression, Mr. Chairman, again I'm trying to be very careful here, that Mr. Bennett has had a difficult time trying to get the bureaucracy in shape to be coordinated. That's the impression I get. And, there's been more discussion about this and more talk, as you indicated earlier, more interviews and et cetera. But, what we mayors and what we need in Washington is action right now—yesterday.

Chairman GLENN. Well, that's what the designation of a high-intensity drug area is supposed to provide. It's supposed to provide that kind of attention and that kind of priority for particular areas. And, it would seem to me that that would be one of the first things that would be done. But, as I understand it, it has not been done as yet.

Mayor BARRY. I would like to add—not just Washington—those of us in the region would like for the Washington region to be des-

ignated. Because our borders border on Virginia and Maryland, and drug dealers don't worry about geography. They just walk across the line. And, so, we would like for the entire Washington Metropolitan Region to be designated.

Chairman GLENN. Designated—I don't quarrel with that at all. That's fine. But, I just think when we have all these ways of bringing emphasis to certain areas that are having particular problems, we have the system set up and then not to use it to designate and get the facilities in there to help you out, help the greater D.C. area out, I just think that's wrong.

Senator Pryor.

Senator PRYOR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Mayor, we pick up the paper at least once a week and watch on television and hear the radio about a big drug raid that has just been pulled off, another 15 people have been arrested and folks are being searched and hauled off to jail, whatever.

Do you have any statistics that you could supply this Committee as to what has been the outcome of all those people who have been arrested during this year, 1989?

What's happened to them?

Do you have any facts? Figures? Statistics—that you could supply us with?

Mayor BARRY. Senator Pryor, as I indicated to the Committee before your arrival, we have a unworkable system here in terms of the bifurcated area of it in the sense that the Metropolitan Police Department and the FBI or DEA or other law enforcement people arrest people. And, it's the U.S. Attorney that prosecutes these persons. And, we're not able at this point to get the information from them in a way that makes it easier for us to coordinate and track arrest disposition.

So, I would suggest that you'd have to get that from the U.S. Attorney's office.

Senator PRYOR. From the U.S. Attorney's office?

Mayor BARRY. Yes.

Senator PRYOR. Do you arrest people one day and drive around, and I should be asking the Chief this, and then see them out there selling crack the next day?

Is that correct, Chief?

Chief FULWOOD. Yes. That does happen. It is oftentimes that you will find that persons that are arrested in the morning are out in the afternoon. The problem is less of a problem when you start some of them as major cases.

When you get a major case, whereas the major distribution network, they're not going to be out the next day. The U.S. Attorney's office has done, I think, a fairly solid job in prosecuting those cases and getting 3-day holds and 5-day holds on the persons that are arrested that are major distributors.

One of the major problems, I think, that we face and we can't get around is when you put 10,000 arrests, or 15,000 arrests in the U.S. Attorney's office, it is an overbearing amount of work on him. That's where we start talking about coordination where you need to have priorities set, not only by the courts, but by the prosecutors and the local Government that's consistent.

If you hire 700 more police officers and you don't hire one clerk in the court, then you're wasting your time. You're not going to be able to process the cases through. I think last year they probably went to trial on 900 felony cases. I mean, that's a very small number. So, the weight of the problem is so great. As Senator Glenn has indicated that it has got to take coordination beyond what we are presently doing.

Senator PRYOR. Do we need a special drug court?

I mean, is this conceivable just to have a special court with nothing but prosecutors of drug cases and judges that deal with drug cases?

What do we need?

Mayor BARRY. Senator, let me speak to that from a purely positive point of view. We think so. We think that police officers work 24 hours a day. We think that the courts ought to be open at least 16 hours of the day. Right now the courts close around 5:30, 6 o'clock, except for papering. We think the U.S. Attorney's office ought to be working 16 hours a day. And, therefore, we can get to some of these cases.

I don't think jail is the only answer to this problem. But, certainly, for those serious criminals they ought to know that they're going to get justice quickly, swiftly. And, if they're guilty, they're going to be found—convicted quickly, not 8, 9, 10 months later. And, they're going to go to jail. That does not happen now in our court system.

Senator PRYOR. Mr. Mayor, next week the General Accounting Office will supply me with a breakdown of the drug areas and agencies, I should say, of our Federal Government, how the funds are being expended, where they're going, what they're being used for.

Some funds are not being utilized by some of the departments. One, for example, was utilized just recently in the last several weeks. The Department of Transportation had some unused drug money.

What did they do with it?

They hired a consultant—\$970,000 consultant study on the role of drugs in fatal car accidents. This issue has been studied now 141 times since 1970.

Now, what would you have done had you received that million dollars in the District of Columbia?

What priority would you have established for its usage?

Mayor BARRY. Senator, our total priority has to be—and I'll make it general. But, we can look at it specifically—has to be the mobilization of the entire community and every department of D.C. Government. And, what is our Public Works Department would work with Transportation to find ways for everybody to do their part to eradicate and stop these killings.

I don't know specifically what we would've done with that money. But, we—

Senator PRYOR. Where would your priorities be?

That's my question.

Mayor BARRY. Well, the priorities has to be—

Senator PRYOR. For more policemen? More education?

Mayor BARRY. The immediate priority, Senator Pryor, of this Administration is the closing down of open-air drug markets and containing those markets from spreading. The targeting of mid-level drug dealers so we can get at some of those people that do kilograms, as opposed to five grams, or so.

Concurrent to that there has to be massive prevention and education. Because in this war as the drug dealers lose soldiers either to death or to jail, they're busy recruiting our 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 year olders. We've got to stop that from happening which, I think, we're beginning to do.

And, the third priority would be to quickly try to get to trial those persons who are allegedly involved with drug activity. And, if they're found guilty, get them in jail.

We have people who have allegedly committed several murders. They've not gone to trial yet. People who have been identified as drug dealers on the streets, and who are back out. And, people who had guns when they've committed crimes are back out on the streets.

So, our priority would be containment of those open-air drug markets because citizens want to feel safe that they can walk down 13th and Pennsylvania. And, to also try to make sure that we stop people from Maryland and Virginia from coming in. So, open-air drug markets would be our Number 1 priority.

Senator PRYOR. Now, Mr. Mayor, my time has expired.

Chairman GLENN. Okay. Go ahead. Go ahead. That's all right.

Senator PRYOR. Mr. Chairman, may I ask one or two quick questions?

About a month ago, President Bush made his announcement on his crime and drug program. I think there's a fascinating and awful statistic out there of 161 people were killed last year. In 1988 law enforcement officers were killed fighting this scourge. All but nine of those killed were from State and local government—State and local law enforcement—like your people, Chief Fulwood.

Now, we're looking at \$5.5 billion that we're going to appropriate in fy 1990 to fight the drug war. Less than 2 percent of this \$5.5 billion goes to state and local law enforcement. Now, don't talk just from the standpoint of the District of Columbia. Talk as an advocate, for a moment, for your fellow mayors around the country, or State police, or whatever.

What should the level of dollars going to local versus going to Federal agencies be—where should we try to pinpoint that?

Mayor BARRY. Senator, I think I can speak fairly clearly and unequivocal on behalf of my fellow mayors. I'm a member of the Conference of Mayors, one of 13 members of the Board of Trustees. And, we have advocated in both testimony and resolutions that the majority of this money ought to go to local levels.

It's at the local level that the Chief Fullwoods of the world are fighting on law enforcement. It's at the local level where the school systems are battling with trying to keep violence and drugs out of our schools. It's at the local level that we're trying to educate our people.

And, so I think the mayor get very frustrated that when it's at the Federal level we can't see it. It's sort of nebulous out there some place. We can't control it. But, yet, our citizens and state leg-

islatures and city councils hold us responsible for the eradication and elimination of the problem.

So, I think that 2½ percent is like a teaspoon of water in the ocean.

Senator PRYOR. Mr. Mayor, I'm not going to ask you any more questions right now. But it's my understanding that last year over \$300 million was appropriated to the Department of Defense or that there is \$300 million they have that is unexpended.

If DOD does not want to expend this money, I think we ought to take it and give it to the local, State and city police across this country. Maybe DOD does not know where to spend it. Or, perhaps they haven't allocated their priorities yet. But, I really think we're trying to throw money at a problem without knowing where that money is going to go.

I just see some further studies and programs and glitzy ideas and press conferences, but that's not going to make a dent.

Mayor BARRY. Senator, I agree with you. We need to—as I said earlier—we're fighting an unconventional war. And, when you're fighting an unconventional war, you cannot use traditional, conventional methods. I just think too many people have not focused on trying to be the most creative and try to get at this problem.

For each day we wait another life is lost. Another family—I'm going to tell you. I appreciate your inquiry because I know how you feel about this matter. Could go—we need to get the local Governments some resources.

Senator PRYOR. Thank you, Mr. Mayor.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman GLENN. Thank you.

I'd like to get on a little different tack here. And, I know that our time is getting away from us here. And, we do have the other panels, Mr. Mayor. So, we're going to have to end shortly.

But we talk about 99 percent of the time on short-term problems here. It's police firepower and it's the organizations that we're trying to get in community to staunch this terrible situation that we're in.

And, yet, it seems to me the long-term solution is going to be as peer pressure builds to not use. And, we educate our kids and our young people. And, we've got to educate the people—the yuppies in Georgetown—that they're as much a part of the murder rate when they buy drugs and use them in their high-rise apartments, or whatever. They're every bit as much a part of the problem as the people out on the streets buying down in the District or wherever. And, the same thing in Fairfax County, Montgomery County—you've mentioned several times the drug situation in Fairfax County and others.

And, so everybody is a part of this thing. And, how do we go about an education program that tries to address making this unpopular to use, so the kids look down upon somebody that's using, not envy them. And, I know you can go out personally to a school and you can get a big response mainly because you're the Mayor. You're the man in this town. You're the Mayor. You can go out to the school, and you get a big response. But, that isn't a program. That's not a program of education that goes on day in, day out, day in, day out whether you visit the school, or not.

And, what are we doing in that area?

Can you expand on that?

Because the long-term solution is 10, 15 years down the road when we hope this whole scourge is down and under control. We can't out firepower the other people. We can't take great pride in getting Berettas or something to outshoot somebody else. That's not the answer to it long term. That's just trying to create a situation we try and control from today until tomorrow until next month.

But, what are we doing?

And, what programs do you recommend?

And, what are you doing in the District now so that 10 years from now we'll have this thing under control because people don't want to use illegal drugs?

Is there anything going on in the demand area?

Mayor BARRY. Senator, there's no sure answer to that one. I do know that you have to segment it out. You have the moderate-to-middle-class persons who see this as a recreational activity. Do it on the weekend. And, do it now and then. Don't have to steal, or shoot to kill to do so.

We have to work as hard as we can to get them, as you just said earlier, to understand that they're part of the problem. We have to also deal with the sociological problem within a city where poverty and lack of adequate housing, lack of a good educational system and those kinds of things contribute to that.

But, more importantly, and I don't know how you do it, Senator, but we have had a value change in this country where everybody wants instant pleasure right now in the fast lane. These young people want a pair of L.A. Gears and glasses and BMWs. And, I think we're working with some parents. We've got a small corp of parents who are advising us on how parents can take more responsibility.

I think that's going to be one of the most successful programs when we get it going where parents say to their children in the homes, "we love you" and all that kind of thing, but that "we don't need to have drugs and when you're selling drugs we're not going to let you come in and bring in expensive gold and et cetera."

And, we're just beginning to try to find ways for the long haul. I think that we're being successful. With our elementary school kids, we're finding more and more of them now even in public housing calling in crack houses, telling us where people are who are selling drugs, even their own relatives.

We had a case last week where a young lady told me about her mother. And, I think in the long haul it's going to take just constant work.

Now, physicians tell me that the crack cocaine epidemic is the hardest situation to solve. Dr. DuPont, who is an expert in this area, says that cocaine goes to the pleasure center of the brains, and the sex center of the brain, which are two powerful motivators. Whereas heroin, it only goes to the pleasure center of the brain.

So, we've got to figure out, I think, some drugs, too, that we can figure out how to block—

Chairman GLENN. Well, what are we doing, though, through the School Board and the School Districts educational programs are

something that goes on every day in the schools, so that would have an affect over a period of time?

Do we have any programs along that line?

Mayor BARRY. We're doing that. We have curriculum from preK to the 5th grade. Again, where young people are being exposed to the dangers of it. But, again, Senator, let me just point out in the inner city, money is very powerful.

Here's a kid who hasn't seen much, watches all this fast life on television. And, my wife and I have an 8-year old son, and we can't find anything that's wholesome to watch. They see all this, and they see their friends making \$1,000 a night, or \$2,000 a night. And, it's very tempting.

And, so, we have to try to find economic incentives that will outweigh the drug incentives. But, in terms of the D.C. Government, one of the things we are trying to do is put everybody to work this summer which we are doing as a way of trying to say, "look, you can make money legitimately."

We're also having project success guaranteeing a job for every high school graduate. We have youth patrols trying to get peer group pressure on young people. We have young people go into our correction institutions trying to let them see how terrible it is to go to jail.

But, the big situation is that our ministers are going to have to do a lot more. We are very encouraged by what they're doing now in Washington, banning together. Our parents have to be more involved.

But, Senator, a number of these parents themselves are using drugs. And, they're not good examples for their children. And, I guess, what I'm saying is that we have some programs going on—Operation Take-Charge—where we're asking parents to take charge of their families, to make sure their young people are not out after 11 o'clock.

But, again, all of these are experimental. And, we hope that they're going to be successful in reducing the demand side of it.

Chairman GLENN. Thank you.

David, do you have any more questions?

Senator PRYOR. No. I have no further questions.

Chairman GLENN. Yes.

Dr. Jackson, you've been conspicuous by your silence here this morning. [Laughter.]

And, Mr. Ridley, also—do you have any comment you wish to make in addition to what the Mayor and the other people have said this morning?

Dr. JACKSON. Thank you for the opportunity. But, the Mayor, I think, has been very eloquent, and I would have nothing to add.

Chairman GLENN. Thank you.

Mr. Ridley.

Mr. RIDLEY. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I'd just like to say no matter what we do we're going to still have to do something about housing those that are arrested. And, it's the Mayor's intent to house those persons in a safe and humane environment so that once they depart they will come out a lot better than they were before they entered.

Thank you very much, sir.

Chairman GLENN. Well, thank you all.

This Committee is the committee of oversight over the District. Mr. Mayor, if there any ideas you have, or suggestions that we can work with you on to help this situation, we'd welcome your suggestions for anything we can do. We may want subsequent hearings. We don't know. There may be other questions submitted to you. We'd appreciate your answer for the record as a result of this hearing for other people that couldn't be here.

Mayor BARRY. Chairman, let me again express my appreciation for an opportunity to come and at least try to give some thoughts and ideas and program directions on this subject. And, we welcome all the suggestions we can get from anybody. And, we may come back to the Committee with specific kinds of requests if it appears as though the Federal Government is not keeping its end of the bargain as rapidly as it ought to.

And, I hope that this session has helped us to broaden our perspective and to see that we in Washington are trying desperately with every amount of energy we have to give this problem the highest priority. Because I can't think of any other priority any higher than this one.

Chairman GLENN. Good.

Thank you all very much.

Our next panel is the Bloomingdale Civic Association Task Force, George Crawford, President, accompanied by Association members Beverly Mitchell, Jean Thomas, Tony Norman, and Evan Sheppard.

Mr. Crawford, if you'd lead off, we'd appreciate it. Thank you.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE CRAWFORD, PRESIDENT OF THE BLOOMINGDALE CIVIC ASSOCIATION TASK FORCE, ACCOMPANIED BY BEVERLY MITCHELL, JEAN THOMAS, TONY NORMAN, EVAN SHEPPARD, ASSOCIATION MEMBERS ¹

Mr. CRAWFORD. Good morning, Chairman Glenn and other members of the United States Senate, Committee on Governmental Affairs.

My name is George Crawford and I'm President of the Bloomingdale Civic Association and appearing with me today is Jean Thomas, to my far right, who is Chair of our Subcommittee on External Affairs; Ms. Beverly Mitchell, to my left; and Mr. Tony Norman, to my right, who are Co-Chairs of our Subcommittee on Internal Affairs; and, Mr. Evan Sheppard, on the far end, to my left, who has been instrumental in alleviating one of our concerns about illegal drug activity.

Each of these Association members will in time provide you with information on the various aspects of measures that the overall Crime Action Committee of the Association have been pursuing to not only contain, but eliminate illegal drug activity in our community. The Civic Association's geographic area is located in Ward 5 of the District of Columbia. It is bounded on the north by Michigan Avenue, N.W.; on the east by North Capitol Street, N.W.; on the

¹See p. 76 for the prepared statement of the task force.

south by Florida Avenue, N.W.; and, on the west by Third Street, N.W.

The Association presently has a membership of over 250 and is growing at the rate of approximately 15 members per month. Within a 2-week period in November of 1988 we had a neighborhood youth slaying and experienced other drug-related violent acts that were totally unacceptable to the community. In order to take action on these concerns a special meeting of the Association was convened on November 17, 1988 to identify, develop and implement strategies to address the illegal activities in our community.

As a result of our special meeting we invited Mayor Marion Barry to our regular meeting held on November 21, 1988. We wanted to find out first-hand what efforts, if any, were being made by Government officials to help us with our problems. The Mayor's comments and responses to our questions were encouraging. And, we took his recommendation to establish a task force to coordinate our efforts and work with his office.

The task force is our Crime Action Committee and its subcommittees, whose Chairs are here today. The subcommittees identified several points of attack to be implemented by the general membership. Many of those measures were pursued and are contained in our April 1989 report to the Mayor, which I believe the Committee has copies of.

The Subcommittee on External Affairs, chaired by Mrs. Jean Thomas, has the responsibility of developing those measures that involve coordinating the Association's efforts with Government officials and other external organizations. Mrs. Thomas will explain in some detail some of the measures that we have attempted to implement and their results.

Let me point out, Chairman Glenn, that we are not here to blame or cast a shadow on any Governmental agency or entity. We are here to provide very candid and honest answers to your questions and to provide you with an oversight of what we have been doing for the last 7 months to try to deal with the problems in our community. We do not intend to blame anyone or to take the position that any particular person or any particular agency is at fault.

Having spent over 10 years of my professional life in the Government, 5 in the Federal, and 5 in the District Government, I for one understand the bureaucracy, the technocrats and the problems that Government has to deal with in order to begin with a problem and to reach a solution.

I'll now like for Mrs. Thomas, who is our External Affairs Co-Chair, to briefly explain some of the measures we've tried to implement and the results to those measures.

Miss Thomas.

Ms. THOMAS. Thank you. Good morning and thank you for this opportunity to provide testimony. I would like to provide a summary of the activities that have been undertaken by the Civic Association, Crime Action Committee within the last 7 months to give you an idea of the ground-level concerns that we have and the dilemmas we face in trying to combat this problem.

May I please have this chart on the easel.¹

¹ See p. 161.

Chairman GLENN. Turn that whole easel around this way so I can see it a little better, if you would, please.

Ms. THOMAS. What you have before you—

Chairman GLENN. That's fine. In fact, I think I have a copy of it here if you wanted to turn it around so other people could see it there—

Ms. THOMAS. Okay.

Chairman GLENN. That'd be fine because I have a copy right here. Thank you.

Ms. THOMAS. The Crime Action Committee met first at the end of November and we identified 8 priority action items that we felt would provide tangible evidence of improvement in the neighborhood or provide the lines of communications that we felt would be necessary for long-term improvement.

The first concern that is listed is the sites of drug activity in Bloomingdale. Bloomingdale is an area that apparently is what we'd call—is a seller's market. In other words, we have a wholesale drug distribution network going on there.

The reason why this is significant is because the drug sellers engage in pure force. When this happens, there is gunfire in the streets. And, that is the reason why the homicide rate in our area is as high as it is.

Last year we had six homicides at the intersection of Rhode Island Avenue and 1st Streets, N.W. This year, to date, we have had four in the same location. In our opinion it is not a coincidence that this also happens to be a site of a major open-air drug market.

In addition to the open-air market we provided a list—we conducted a survey and provided a list of at least 14 houses that are engaged in the production and packaging of drugs for distribution. This information was based on first-hand observation by members of the Committee.

This list was provided to Chief Turner on the 1st of December during a walking tour of the neighborhood. We had asked for a response after we provided the survey to Mr. Turner. We did not get any. So, we again resubmitted the survey to Chief Davis in February.

Again, we did not receive any response. And, so, we have put it on the chart as an area where we in fact do expect to receive feedback. As you know we did have a follow-up meeting with Mayor Barry in May and since that time the Vice Squad has been very judicious about touching base with us and going down the list one by one. So, we have seen some movement in that area.

Another area of concern was pay phones that had sprung up in between First Street, N.W., between Rhode Island Avenue and W Street, N.W. An inordinate number had sprung up in a period of about 30 days. The reason why this is significant is because these pay phones were becoming drug transaction sites.

In working with C&P we were very quickly able to convert the phones so that instead of taking calls in and calls going out, they now only take calls going out. So, we have effectively reduced those phones as a tool of drug transactions. C&P was extremely cooperative and helpful.

Poor lighting in critical alleys is a very important element in this whole picture. The intersection of 1st and Rhode Island

Avenue is a very dark site. The public street lights that have been installed there have not been improved since the 1960's. They are halogen lights and over a period of time their power deteriorates.

We sent a survey to Mr. Touchstone, who is the Director of Public Works, in February requesting that the lighting in that area be augmented. We received a letter back saying that the lighting in the area met District standards and was "normal." Our point is that the homicide rate in that area is very abnormal.

Vacant, abandoned and dilapidated buildings create a tremendous blight on the neighborhood, and also provide sites of safe harbor for individuals who use drugs and attempt to distribute them. Again, a survey was provided to Mr. Touchstone providing 40 sites that we felt needed attention. And, the response was that he would provide or rather forward our letter to the Department of Consumer Affairs. And, as of today, we have received no response whatsoever.

What I would like to do now is turn the discussion over to my colleague, Evan Sheppard, who will discuss two more items on this.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Good morning, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman GLENN. Good morning.

Mr. SHEPPARD. One of the concerns is providing houses as observation posts. We have been in contact with the Vice Squad and at first they considered the use of private homes as too risky. One of our neighbors did not like that idea and convinced the Vice Squad that his house would be a great place to observe open-air crack market activity.

After his politicking with the Vice Squad, his individual politicking, he finally convinced them that his house would be a good place to observe these actions. When the Vice Squad came in they realized that they had a gold mine and that the arrests proceeded. Right now that corner is pretty much clear of that open-air crack market, but it was really one citizen and his determination to clear that market.

The second item—the concern I'm going to talk about—is the need for visible police presence in the neighborhood. Our concept is considered—is called hubbing. And hubbing means that what we'd like to have is two Police Officers in their cruisers in the First and Rhode Island area. The reason being is that the killings in 1988 and 1989 are centered around that First Street and Rhode Island, N.W. corridor.

To date this year we've had four murders. We expect four more for the year's end. Right now we are kind of in a situation where Police Chief Addison Davis has promised us one police cruiser for only 30 days. We want two police cruisers, two officers, officers that we know who they are and that we can talk to on a daily basis.

And, the reason why we want two is that it would be somewhat of a buddy system where they both can plan a sweep around the area instead of just one person. We'd also like it for 150 days. We believe that would convince the open-air crack market people that this is a serious program.

Thank you.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, just let me also indicate that as another part of our concept we also want to have the Police Officers who are now walking the beat within the Bloomingdale area,

something that has happened within the last 60 days, not to just walk the beat, but to also walk the beat and have a list of community residents that they would be required to contact on a daily basis during their tour of duty. And, these community residents who have indicated that they are willing to talk to Police Officers would serve as contact points.

Not only would they provide information on what is going on in Bloomingdale on a day-to-day basis, but they would also begin to develop a relationship with these officers so that these officers would become familiar with who lives in Bloomingdale. These officers would know as much about the community as we do and then they would in a position to easily identify strangers, people who were uncommon to that area.

And, more importantly, we have a lot of senior citizens who are home all day. And, we would want these police officers who are walking the beat to check in on these senior citizens to find out are they okay, what are they doing, is there anything that can be done to assist them. We feel that this is extremely important in the sense that many of the concerns we get from the Police Department is that they are overburdened with paperwork.

It's our view that if they were talking to residents on a day-to-day basis and making notes, rather than filing written reports, then they would be in a better position to understand on a day-to-day basis what is going on. And, it would eliminate the need for them to do as much paperwork in terms of preventing crime before it occurs rather than filing a report on the arrest after it occurs.

Well, Mr. Tony Norman will give some information in terms of the hubbing concept in more detail and our results in terms of working with Chief Davis in getting it started.

Chairman GLENN. All right, Mr. Norman?

Mr. NORMAN. Basically the hubbing program deals with the concept of a police presence. If there are police presence on a particular corner, particularly the corners where there's a high degree of drug activity, of course, that would deter some of the activity there. So, we requested of Chief Davis two cruisers to be stationed at a particular corner.

Rather than checking back in to their headquarters they would stay on that corner their entire time of being on duty. And, of course, they would leave there for their particular run, but come back to that particular spot.

Of course, in all due sympathy with Chief Davis, who is Chief of the 5th District, sitting behind us here, of course, the issue is lack of resources. And, of course, as he mentioned, that every community would like a police presence where they feel that there is a high degree of drug activity.

So, therefore, he only gave us one car on a 30-day basis. Of course, we're extremely displeased with this because we would like it for an extended period of time with, of course, two cars. And, so, we would just like to leave that in the context of where it is that it's not so much that we are pinpointing any particular individuals for criticism, but, of course, in their positions they can only deal with the resources and the manpower that they have at that particular time. And, I think some of that was eluded to earlier.

So, basically the hubbing programs deal with the police presence and police contact in a particular community. Go back to the days where Police Officers actually knew the people who were living in the neighborhood. They could recognize a foreign face, as Mr. Crawford referred to. Because they're on that beat. They know the people who live there. They know the kids in the neighborhood. They know Mrs. Williams who stay on the 1700 block, and they know Mrs. Jones who stay down the corner.

Therefore, if they see an odd or particular unusual face, no matter what color, they'll know that it doesn't belong there, or an extremely expensive car, or what have you.

Chairman GLENN. Let me interrupt and say with the police cars and the patrols, it's been our understanding, too, that during a good part of the time as few as one-third of the vehicles are in condition to be used.

Is that correct, Chief? We could—

Chief DAVIS. We normally have 16 to 20 that are assigned to us. We normally have about 16 that are operating, assigned 20 cars and 16 are normally operating.

Chairman GLENN. What percent of those are in commission at any one time?

Chief DAVIS. All 16 of them.

Chairman GLENN. All 16 of them. Okay.

Chief DAVIS. We have 20 assigned. Because of maintenance problems and other problems we normally have about 16 to 18 working each day, each tour of duty.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Chairman, just let me say this that if you'd understand the geography of Ward 5 where the 5th District is located, it is probably the biggest ward in Washington. And, it is so widespread that it goes as far north as Eastern Avenue on the north side, between Silver Spring—not that. Excuse me. Eastern Avenue, and it goes as far south as North Capitol Street? East Capitol Street?

In other words it is the widest and the biggest geographic area. And, to be honest with you and to some deference to Chief Turner, 20 scout cars, if all 20 were operating at the same time, it's not enough to cover the size of that area.

And, we strongly believe that in order for the Metropolitan Police Department to do their job, not only must they have the additional 700 Police Officers that have been requested, but they also must have the resources that flow from that, which would be additional vehicles, additional support staff, additional trickle-down affect in terms of the Criminal Justice System. There must be additional prosecutors. There must be additional judges. There must be additional prison space.

In other words, there's a ripple effect. If you're only asking for 700 additional Police Officers and not looking to what will flow from that and not adequately preparing for that, then what you're basically doing is top—you're top heavy but not really addressing the problem.

Mr. Norman.

Mr. NORMAN. I'd just like to say in conclusion that in terms of dealing with the drug problem here in the District as well as across the country, and some of this was alluded to earlier, is that I feel,

and this is my personal opinion, that the user of drugs who is addicted, you don't—that is not a criminal problem.

That person who's addicted to drugs should not be treated as a criminal but treated as a medical problem first. Now, those who sell drugs wholesale as well as retail, individuals, corporations, countries—these are criminals. Therefore, they require criminal solutions. Therefore, that particular dichotomy, I think, can effectively deal with drugs. And, if a person falls into both categories, then you deal with his medical problem first and then you deal with his criminal problem later.

But, I think that you should divide it in that particular perspective from a medical treatment as well as jumping to a criminal problem where they must be either locked up or arrested because they are committing a particular crime.

And, that's just my personal comment. I'm sure some of that is shared by some of the members of the Bloomingdale Civic Association. And, I'd like to say I think that in our society too often elected officials, in all due respects to the Chairman and the other Senators—too often elected officials take the forefront in trying to find solutions to problems that really should be left, I think, to sociologists, criminologists and psychologists who can analyze these problems in the society. And, therefore, they can think of long-term solutions to solve these problems, whereas, of course, elected officials tend to be quick. They want to solve the problem for the immediate moment—more law enforcement, more arrests, more prisons.

And, if you lock people up, if you don't have any reformation to reform that person, what's the purpose of putting him in prison. If you put him in prison for selling drugs, and you just lock him up for 6 months or a year, or 6 years, or 10 years and you let him out and you have not reformed this human being, then you have not contributed anything to society.

So, therefore, we must put emphasis on reformation of those who are presently in prison. And, those are just my side comments that I'd like to add.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Chairman Glenn, Ms. Beverly Mitchell, who is also Co-Chair of the Internal Affairs Committee with Mr. Norman will also give some information on developing our internal crime watch.

Chairman GLENN. Good.

Ms. MITCHELL. Good morning, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman GLENN. Good morning.

Ms. MITCHELL. It's my great pleasure to be here this morning to give you a little insight on our experience in dealing with the drug problem in the Bloomingdale area. I have personally lived there since 1973 and I'd say over the last 2 years I've seen some drastic changes for the worst in the area. I also have a 17-year-old son.

I started working with the Crime Action Committee because of my concern.

In fact I knew both of the young men in the area that were killed last year. So, this left me no choice but to get involved in this problem.

The mandate of the Internal Affairs Subcommittee really is to deal with the problem from an inside perspective to try to organize the residents and attempt to develop some type of network that's

going to aid the External Affairs Subcommittee in working with the outside agencies, the District Government, in particular. We have a lot of senior citizens in the area. And, we have a lot of working people in the area. And, they all share the same feeling that something must be done and are willing to devote their time to it.

What we've been trying to do over the last few months is to develop a network. The best way to do that hopefully is to try to at least have two block captains per block who are designated to coordinate neighbors and use the telephone numbers that we have been given to report problems. We also have devised a reporting form that can hopefully be used by senior citizens and others who are going to be recording information on illegal activity to be forwarded to the Police Department.¹

I believe we have a blow-up of that now. I do not know if you have a copy of that.

Chairman GLENN. I do have a copy. Thank you.

Ms. MITCHELL. Our chief aim with this reporting form is to develop information on the form so that people in the position who are trying to record pertinent information for the police hopefully can just check off most things. And, we are trying to be as honest about descriptions as we possibly can.

Of course, you can see that relevant information is the date, the location, the time of day and then we tried to organize the type of activities that we think would be occurring most of the time—loitering, whether they're in a car, if they're a pedestrian, any unusual comings and goings into a house, which can be a residence, or a vacant house. We have a problem with that as we've mentioned before. Any unusual vehicle traffic. When you have a seller's market like we have you have a lot of expensive vehicles coming into the area. And you have ordinary buyers coming into the area. So, that's an important point.

And, then, of course, drug selling is one of the main things that we're concerned about anyway. Description of vehicle—we tried to make it as simple as possible so that a person can just check it off or enter the information that they need, as well as organizing the type of people, trying to give the police some type of description. Because if you're aware of what happens when you call the police number, they need this kind of information to pursue an investigation.

So, our idea is to try to make this available to all of our citizens who are going to participate in this network and our block captains would essentially collect this information on a periodic basis if it's not needed for an immediate situation that may arise.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Let me say, Chairman Glenn, that I think we've coined a phrase in Bloomingdale and that is that the residents are the expert residents. We live there. We know the area. We know the people who live there. We know the people who do not live there. We understand the problems. And, we understand what we think will be some of the solutions to the problems.

¹ See p. 162.

And, people who are removed from the process who are not dealing with it on a day-to-day basis should do more listening and following some of our direction rather than trying to hand down rubber-made or standard policies or standard operating procedures that have been put in place for years. As a mere indicator, it's an unconventional war. And, we have to fight with unconventional tactics.

And, the only way that those tactics can be developed will be through those persons who on a day-to-day ongoing basis observe and know what is going on. We understand and respect what you're attempting to do here. And, we think that whatever the District Government and whatever its residents think they need to address these problems ought to be provided.

Chairman GLENN. Do you feel you have had good cooperation from the city or do you feel there's been a lack of attention to your concerns? I agree with you, you're the people living in the area, you know what the local situation is, you're the ones that can give best advice. I agree with that complete. What's been the reaction, they ignore you or have you gotten excellent action out of the city?

Mr. CRAWFORD. Let me say this Chairman Glenn. When we had our first meeting on November 17th, we had approximately 150 or 200 people at that meeting, and we decided that we wanted the Mayor to come and the Mayor on a 4-day notice on November 21st was at our following meeting, and he was there prepared to explain to us what he would like to do and what he thought would be some measures that the D.C. Government could provide. Since that time, when you go beneath the Mayor and you start looking more at the people that work for him, the response has been luke warm to not at all.

Many of our responses, many of the concerns that we've had that we wanted responses to, some may have fallen through the bureaucratic loophole. As letters come in and the appropriate letters don't come out, and in many cases some of the letters that come out of the Agency's are the standard form letters, which basically puts you through what I call the bureaucratic twist. "We don't handle this another Agency handles that. Your letter has been referred to another Agency." But as time goes on we hear nothing from the other Agency from to whom our letter has been referred.

We also met with the Mayor again on April 24th, when we delivered to him our status report on our findings and recommendations. And again the Mayor was very receptive to that, and while we were in his office he made two very important phone calls for us. He personally called Mr. John Touchstone while we were there and we heard the conversation, and he was asking Mr. Touchstone that I have Bloomingdale residents in my office right now, and I want to know why is it that they can't get more lighting out there? Mr. Touchstone's response and in which I think may have some merit to it was that "Mr. Mayor we don't have the funds. The monies to put more lighting there is not available."

So in other words if Mr. Touchstone needs more money in the Department of Public Works to get more lighting, then he needs to have it. Now the Mayor's response to Mr. Touchstone was "John, I want you to find the money. You reprogram and come up with whatever you have to do to find the money for the lighting." But

since the April 24th meeting we have not heard from Mr. Touchstone.

Chairman GLENN. So you're getting all the right words, but you're not getting the action to the 10 items you had on your list here.

Ms. THOMAS. That is correct.

Chairman GLENN. Only one has been addressed in a substantive way, is that correct?

Ms. THOMAS. That is correct. What I would like to add to that is that we recognized as a community that we had a lot of work to do in order to work with the Agency's at hand. And that is why we spent a lot of time preparing surveys so that there is not a situation where the Agency's have to go out and actually research the material that we're talking about, and so therefore we really feel as if we have very seriously facilitated the process. To get a form letter back to that kind of effort is extremely discouraging.

Chairman GLENN. Well, you've taken a lot time and have given a lot of thought to the priority items you put on here, and it's too bad you can't get more action on those areas. Let me ask one question in general about your area here. We're concentrating on the dealers and the murders that have occurred in your particular area. Is it also an area of high use by individuals? We see it as being an area of dealers.

Mr. CRAWFORD. We seem to think that it's not as much of a use problem in terms of the overall Bloomingdale area. We think that there are certain areas or certain blocks within the areas that there are drug users, illegal drug users, but we think a lot of the traffic that we have is basically people that come in purchase and then leave and go wherever there from.

Mr. SHEPPARD. And there are also out-of-state plates, as well. They come into the neighborhood, they purchase their drugs and they leave. Some of our most, our high activity times are right before weekends, right after work. They are going home.

Mr. CRAWFORD. People who are transient from Maryland, or Virginia who are going to or from work, or wherever they're going and they will stop in and make a buy and go on back to their suburban homes, or wherever they live.

Chairman GLENN. You had an indication of reduced dealing in your area since you got organized?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I think that the overall dealing has not reduced, not been reduced, but we do think that people have now taken it off the streets. That with the advent of Chief Davis stationing the one scout car at Rhode Island, we have informally talked to some of the residents and they indicate that they have perceived a change, that things have improved, but until we're able to look at the statistics, that is the arrest before we implemented the program and what happened during the 30 days that the program was in effect, and what will happen after, we're not in a position to make a definitive statement on that, but we do perceive that some improvement has resulted from the one scout car being there.

Chairman GLENN. Now, the reason I asked the difference between dealing and using, I'm very concerned that we put as much emphasis on the education and on the prevention, and starting at if it's necessary a 10 or a 15 year program, in which we really empha-

sis this so that we start having peer pressure among our young people not to use instead of to use. That is the reason I was asking whether yours was a major use area as opposed to a dealing area?

Mr. CRAWFORD. No, as we've indicated I guess most of our people are senior citizens and people who are trying to make substantial, significant contributions to society and we're trying to within the community do things that we think will reflect positively on our neighborhood and on our children.

Ms. MITCHELL. Excuse me I'd like to just add something in that, Senator Glenn. As far as some of the young people who are participating in the drug trade in our area, they did in fact grow up in Bloomingdale, or in surrounding neighborhoods. I believe they've been recruited within the last 2 years to act as runners and look outs and that kind of thing, because there are times when I drive through the neighborhood and can recognize faces.

So it seems to be even though it's a sellers market some of our young people have been recruited to participate these activities. There are also some users living in the area even though transactions may take place around the corner from my house, occasionally some cars will stop, because they can't wait to get out of the area and use their drugs. So this does go on, and with regard to some of the dilapidated or crack houses that we have been working with the police on closing down, this is where we have some foot traffic, not as much as other areas, but where people who are addicts do use those buildings.

So there is a little bit of that, I mean I don't want to give the impression that it's just all transient or it's all done in cars.

Chairman GLENN. How much can a young person make selling, taking care of the traffic, Mr. Sheppard, you said was coming through? Ms. Mitchell, you said you have a 17-year-old son, he obviously knows other teenagers in the area, how much can they make selling?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Well I never talked to any of these fellows out on the corner, but as far as I know they can make as much as \$1,000 a night. It really depends on where they are in the hierarchy, but I would say that in our neighborhood we just don't have just one market. There are numerous markets and each market has six or seven players. So it's really a hierarchy.

Mr. NORMAN. I would just like to say some I have spoke with who do live in the area, some can also do up to \$3,000 a night, if I understand depending on what time of year it is. And I was also told they can get some excellent benefits.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I think Chairman Glenn that we all agree with you, that we have to look for an educational standpoint, and I think that when we talk about what the District needs, and what my personal recommendations would be in terms of what to do to try to address the problem. I think that one of the most significant things that came out of Mr. Bennett's recommendation was Secretary Kemp's statement, that he wanted to ensure that there would be a boys and girls club in every public housing project.

Now, I think that when we talk about eliminating drugs you have to look at that there are certain people who are in the system, they are the recidivist, and you're not necessarily going to get them out of it, but in order to eliminate the problem you have

to look at attrition. As these people die off, leave the system, and are no longer our problem, then what are we going to do to stop feeding the system?

So you have to start at an early age with Head Start programs, childhood, early childhood education and start at that level, because I do agree that to a great extent a lot of members of our generation are lost, and we're continuing to put resources and money to try to rehabilitate and incarcerate people that are going to continue to siphon off resources that could be used for early childhood education to keep people who are in their high school years from becoming involved in this illegal activity.

So not only should we focus on more police officers and more police cars and more guns, but we should also focus on more job opportunity, more education opportunities, more library facilities. Let's try to put together libraries and after school programs that will challenge these children to do something that is construction rather than using their time idly out on the street.

And let me also say that the recent discussions on the minimum wage, I think that you have to look at it from a broader perspective. What is the ripple affect? If I can make \$1,000 a night standing on the street as a look out, then why would I want to work for \$3.35 at McDonald's. You understand the scenario. You also have to understand that when you make decisions, what is the ripple affect?

I have the greatest of respect for Coach John Thompson, because he has the ability not only to look for today, but for the future. Proposition 42, when the NCAA voted to adopt it, did they really look at the ramifications of what they were attempting to do, or what would be the end results? When you take away education opportunities from people who can't afford to pay the high cost of going to college, what alternatives do you leave them? Do you have a safety net? Do you provide loans, basic education opportunity grants and other resources so that I do not have to feel that I have to engage in illegal activity in order to make a living. I have to feel that I can be put in a position to earn a decent living by having the opportunity to go to school and to do something productive in society. So all these things when you start cutting programs and reducing things, you have to start looking more at not only are we taking something away, but what else are we putting there in its place.

Chairman GLENN. Thank you, Mr. Crawford. We are going have to move on. Thank you all for being with us this morning here, and I appreciate your testimony.

Ms. THOMAS. Thank you very much.

Next panel Mr. David Clark. The Honorable David Clark, Chairman District Council, District of Columbia. Mr. Clark, if you'd come to the witness table. Frankly we appreciate you being with us this morning here. I know you've submitted a rather lengthy statement, I'd hope you could summarize most of it. The entire statement and the annexes thereto will be included in the hearing record. We welcome you this morning, and I know you've heard the testimony ahead of you this morning. We welcome you on comments on that, or your own or whatever.

TESTIMONY OF DAVID CLARKE, CHAIRMAN, DISTRICT COUNCIL,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ¹

Mr. CLARKE. I appreciate it Mr. Chairman, I will summarize. I am David Clarke and I'm the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia. I'm here to testify in support of your investigation of the national problems of drugs and drug related crimes. As these twin crises are manifest in the District of Columbia. In the same way that the Federal Government has stepped in to assist those victimized by floods, fires, and other natural disasters, and in the same way that it has stepped in to bail out major corporations whose existence is jeopardized by economic factors beyond their controls. Same way that it aided riot torn communities in the 1960's, I believe the Federal Government must once again rise to the occasion.

The Federal Government itself has noticed that the national interest is at stake with the drug problem, with the concerted and comprehensive action that it took involving the Omnibus Drug Act of 1988, and these very hearings being a case in point.

Although the District of Columbia like most other States, regions, and local jurisdictions in our country welcomes the support and assistance of the Federal Government in addressing the drug problem, there should be no misunderstanding nor misinterpretation of our own efforts to fight the drug and crime epidemic.

Our efforts have included the allocation of major fiscal resources following numerous painstaking decisionmaking processes. I'd like to briefly outline those for you.

Chairman GLENN. Fine.

Mr. CLARKE. They will not be in the detail that is in the full statement. First we have adopted a Uniform Control Substances Act which received the enthusiastic support of the then United States Attorney, and which replaced a pre-existent Uniform Narcotic Drug Act. Under the pre-existent Uniform Narcotic Drug Act the possession, the sale, the distribution whatever activity was a misdemeanor on first offense for all drugs. Under the new law each offense is scaled in its seriousness according to the conduct involved and according to the substance that is involved.

Drugs are driving the violence, but guns are doing it. 60 percent of last years homicides in the District of Columbia were drug related. Sixty-seven percent were committed with hand guns. The District of Columbia adopted one of the toughest hand gun laws in the country in 1976, and in fact the number of hand gun related homicides has been less in every year since then, with the exception of last year when of course it skyrocketed. The police department has reported that over one-half of the guns recovered in Operation Clean Sweep have come from Virginia gun stores. It is clear therefore that something will have to be done on the Federal level and the State level to stem the flow of hand guns, and in regard to that I would like to note that in 1981 at my request the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments representing Maryland, the District of Columbia, and Virginia jurisdictions in the Greater Washington Area did call for greater regional controls.

¹ See p. 81 for Mr. Clarke's prepared statement.

We have passed the District of Columbia mandatory minimum sentences initiative which provides mandatory minimum sentences for crimes committed with a gun, as well as for the sale of narcotic and dangerous drugs. We in this years, the current fiscal years budget added 200 police officers to the budget and for the next fiscal year budget we added 300 police officers, and 100 cadets at a cost of \$10,885,000. We have provided a rebuttable presumption for pretrial detention. If there is a reasonable probability that a crime of violence, dangerous crime, or murder in the 1st degree was committed while armed.

We are trying to build a new jail on judiciary square as well as convert the existing jail into a prison, and build a new treatment facility in the Gallagher Hospital area. We have provided laws for the prosecution of some youth who carry guns in the areas of schools as adults, but we haven't concentrated on criminal approaches alone. The Mayor recommended a reduction in the drug abuse, prevention and treatment budget for the 1989 budget. The Council rejected his recommendation and in fact provided an increase of \$1,687,000.

Similarly in the forthcoming fiscal year 1990 budget the Mayor requested a reduction, the Council rejected his proposal and instead provided an increase in that area. I know of your great concern with respect to what we're doing in that area, Senator. Let me say that there has been a project which was defined but never executed that I'd like to hope to see executed in the District of Columbia at sometime. It was defined in the late part of 1985. It was a program to conduct a comprehensive school base substance abuse and prevention program in the D.C. Public School System. Its purpose was to create peer counselling programs within the schools.

A contract was let for the administration of that program, however, that contract ran into certain difficulties and is now the subject of an indictment in the United States District Court. It was withdrawn after council investigation into that contract in 1986, however to my knowledge the program has never proceeded ahead with another contractor, and it is my hope that the Executive Branch of our Government might do that.

We have some pending measures in the Council that you might be interested in. I myself have introduced a wide sweeping drug racketeering bill, which will permit the seizure of drug dealers assets. Not just those involved in the commission of the crime itself, but all those assets which might reasonably be presumed to have been procured with the proceeds of the racketeering activity. We have legislation we're considering permitting the eviction of tenants who are involved with drug dealing activity. We have quite a controversial bill which I've introduced, and have the sponsorship of most of my colleagues to provide for strict liability for those who would produce hand guns that are distributed in our area, and that reach our area.

There are certain things I believe that the Federal Government can do which would be of immense help, but before I go into that let me just say the one thing that I think our City Government needs to be doing a little bit more of and I'm now beginning to see done with the last witnesses that were just here is, I have personally encouraged the Chief of Police and albeit slowly he has begun to

involve his department with community efforts such as we've seen with the Bloomingdale Community that just testified before you.

In 1980 and 1981 when we had a scourge of burglaries in the District of Columbia as the silver and gold prices had escalated due to the work of the Hunt brothers I believe they were back then. We had a number of burglaries, and what broke the back of that burglary spree at that time was not any legislation that I was responsible for, nor any program the Mayor implemented. It was a program called Neighborhood Watch, where the neighborhoods got involved with the Police Department in cooperative activity to try to monitor and discourage the kind of conduct in their neighborhood. That in my mind is going to be the victorious element when we finally come to our conclusion.

Going back now to my recommendations for Federal activity, we need a national gun control policy and law in this country. We were successful as I indicated for 10 years in reducing the number of hand guns related homicides in the District of Columbia with our law and when that number shot up over what it had been 10 years ago, we found that the largest single source of the guns that we recovered was our neighboring State of Virginia which just goes to show that there is a need for a Federal policy that applies to the National itself. I'd like to see some stricter enforcement of national drug laws particular in the areas of interdiction.

I would certainly urge the full appropriation of the \$2.8 billion dollar authorization for education, research counselling, and interdiction programs under the Omnibus Crime Act. I would support Senator Adams recommendation that the Federal uniform police that serve the District of Columbia area capital police, park police, protective service, even the zoo police be detailed to the Metropolitan Department. Not because I think the zoo police are going to break the back of crime or drugs, but they can patrol traffic which takes some of our officers off of that kind of activity and allows our officers to apply their attention to the neighborhoods and to the drug problem.

I would respectfully request that this Committee take steps to expedite the Senate action on Congressman Fauntroy's bill to authorize the addition of 700 additional police officers for the District of Columbia. Finally I would like to urge that the Committee introduce or support Federal legislation which would require a coordinated Federal, local public safety planning in the District of Columbia.

We have a hybrid system here Senator as you well know, if a person commits a crime in your neighborhood, my neighborhood, that person is arrested by the D.C. Police Officer supposedly, possibly by Federal officer, but most likely by a D.C. officer. He's taken to the United States Attorney who makes a determination on what if anything to charge the person with. He's then taken before a Judge which is appointed by the President of the United States from a list that is created by a hybrid group and paid for by the District of Columbia. If convicted he's sentenced to the custody of the Attorney General of the United States who determines where he is committed, and that is most likely to the Department of Corrections which is under the District of Columbia.

That is a bouncing ball, that is a hybrid system, that is a mish-mash, that is a pudding and it doesn't always work as well as it ought to have. I have attached to my testimony some correspondence which I sent to our delegate Congressman Fauntroy some time ago asking, albeit reluctantly, that the Congress enact legislation, which the Council can't effectively enact calling for all of those components to come together and to develop a comprehensive public safety plan for the District of Columbia to report back to the Congress with respect to that, and to have included in it some reasonable projections as to inmate population for the future.

The original genesis of that idea being the problems that we were having with prison construction and planning. I have found that jurisdictions which build more prisons just simply fill them unless the have comprehensive plans associated with it. I'd like to see the Council be able to adopt that legislation, but unfortunately the Council cannot require the participation of the Superior Court nor the United States Attorney Office, nor the Department of Justice. Only you and your colleagues have the power to do that, and thus I submitted that recommendation to Congressman Fauntroy and now to you. That concludes my testimony sir.

Chairman GLENN. Thank you. Your last point, the series of things as steps that people go through in our criminal justice system here with regard to the District which is a real hybrid, is one that I've thought in the past we probably should look at again, and I don't know whether that would particularly come under this Committee or not. I guess it probably would since we have jurisdiction in general over the District, but it might be one in which the Judiciary Committee might become particularly involved here and that is one maybe that we should look into. I agree with that.

Mr. CLARKE. Traditionally it has been under your Committee Senator. It is one, I must say that that comprehensive drug act that we passed was passed in the early 1980's and the contemplation of the entire system being handed over to the District of Columbia. It was an agenda item of President Carter. We passed that legislation, and having passed it we now become responsible for the prosecution and incarceration of all the persons arrested under it.

So we picked up the bill for getting the whole system, and I would add into your list of possibilities simply making the system an entire system under the District of Columbia, but if that is not to happen then I think there needs to be some forced coming together of all the components of the system.

Chairman GLENN. Mr. Clarke, you were in the room, I believe, and heard the testimony of the Bloomingdale Civic Association. What role do you see for community based groups such as this? Are we, you want more groups like this, how are we going to coordinate their activities, how can we make them more effective? The grass roots is where they are.

Mr. CLARKE. Senator, I think I eluded in my testimony. I think that that is the greatest hope that the city has. The laws that we write and the programs that the Mayor executes, and even the good work that the Metropolitan Police Department does is not going to be sufficient in and of itself. Attached to my testimony is an exchange of correspondents between myself and the Chief of

Police with respect to engaging parts of our department in engaging community groups such as the Bloomingdale Citizens.

The Chief provided me a response which was cordial, but a little bit to form and you will find a third letter in which I've gone back to the Chief and said that this is urgent, I have pressed for this in our council hearings. I think that the community relations work of the Police Department which is now basically in the Districts, the community relations division having been minimized, needs to include not just going to meetings and giving speeches, but creation of active programs within neighborhoods to do some of what is done in Bloomingdale.

It has the capacity to bring the people out of the houses, it has the capacity to re-instill confidence, it has the capacity to give a sense of hope, a sense of direction and that itself becomes a large scale deterrent to the kind of activity that we want to be rid of, and I think it's most important that that be done.

Chairman GLENN. Thank you, Mr. Clarke, we appreciate your testimony today.

Mr. CLARKE. Thank you, sir.

Chairman GLENN. Thank you very much.

Our next panel is the, representing the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the FBI, Anthony E. Daniels, Deputy Assistant Director accompanied by W. Douglas Gow, the Washington Metropolitan Field Office Special Agent-in-Charge. Gentlemen, we appreciate you being with us this morning, the hearing is running a little bit long today, but we appreciate your forbearance with us. Mr. Daniels if you'll go ahead with your testimony.

TESTIMONY OF ANTHONY E. DANIELS, DEPUTY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, ACCOMPANIED BY W. DOUGLAS GOW, WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE SPECIAL AGENT-IN-CHARGE

Mr. DANIELS. Thank you, Senator. Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of the Committee, I am please to appear before you to testify concerning the role of the FBI in drug law enforcement in the District of Columbia.

My name is Anthony E. Daniels, I am the Deputy Assistant Director of the Criminal Investigative Division and with me today is W. Douglas Gow who is the Special Agent-in-Charge of our Washington Metropolitan Field Office.

Senator, with your permission I have a statement I'll submit for the record, but I'd like to condense this statement.¹

Chairman GLENN. It will be included in its entirety.

Mr. DANIELS. Thank you, sir. Over the past several months national and international attention has been focused increasingly on the explosion of violent criminal activity beseiging this Nations Capital. The residents of our capital are subjected to the dismal graphic results of drug trafficking as our citizens are seeing dying in the streets, and photographs of these unfortunate victims are seen routinely in newspapers across the country.

¹ See p. 139.

Now, these attacks are directed against innocent citizens, law enforcement officers, as well as rival gang members competing for control of illegal drug markets.

What is the current illegal drug situation in the district, or more broadly within the Washington Metropolitan Area? What criminal organizations are responsible for this situation, and what is the FBI doing about the problem? These are the three areas that I would like to address this morning.

Within the Washington Metropolitan Area the use and availability of high grade cocaine is widespread, and the quality of cocaine is at an all time high.

Numerous criminal organizations have been identified as major suppliers to the Washington Metropolitan Area. Crack or rock, a smokeable form of cocaine has become extremely popular in the area due to its low price. The distribution of crack cocaine accounts for most of the sudden rise in street violence and murders. This appears to be a nationwide trend.

Dr. Mark Gold, Research Chief of Fair Oaks Hospital in Summit, New Jersey, reported a link between crack use and violence, and in his survey 700 men and women from 31 States, nearly 50 percent of the crack cocaine users admitted to violent or aggressive acts.

With regard to the ancillary criminal activity generated by drug abuse, active drug users commit the largest number of burglaries and thefts. In 1988 Washington, D.C., experience 372 homicides, over 60 percent have been identified as drug related. Cocaine and crack cocaine are not the only drugs that are abused in Washington, and the use of availability of heroin from Southwest Asian source countries is widespread as well.

It's estimated that the Nigerian traffickers furnish between 50 and 55 percent of the heroin being distributed in the District. Representatives from the Sicilian Mafia also have established distribution networks within the District of Columbia; however, recent investigative efforts by the FBI have been very effective in curtailing their activity.

Other illegal drugs are also plentiful. PCP use for example is so extensive that Washington, D.C., is currently ranked 1st in the Nation for PCP related deaths. Our drug law enforcement mission is defined by our national drug strategy. This strategy was adopted in May of 1986 in order to clearly focus our investigative resources on those organizations controlling large segments of the illegal drug markets. It is not a street level strategy.

Through long term undercover operations and court approved electronic surveillance the principals and managers of these criminal enterprises have been arrested, indicted and convicted.

The Washington Metropolitan Field Office drug program utilizes a task force approach, and members of the Washington Metropolitan Police Department are assigned to this field office and participate with us directly in drug investigations.

To complement and enhance our drug investigations this field office is 1 of 14 FBI offices where forfeiture and seizure teams have been established. The drug program is not the only avenue through which the Washington Metropolitan Field Office is addressing the Districts crime problem. Within the fugitive program the Washington Field Office likely will initiate at least 200 new investigations

this year in order to locate persons wanted for crimes of violence. Our Washington Field Office also is working closely with the Metropolitan Police Department in over 130 homicide cases in which assistance has been sought from the FBI's Violent Criminal Apprehension Program.

The Field Office efforts have been further supplemented by a variety of FBI laboratory initiatives. Our firearms toolmarks unit currently accepts evidence in new drug related homicides for examination.

A final but extremely important initiative relates to the establishment of a regional firearms evidence clearinghouse for the Metropolitan Area. A computerized data base combining technical and investigative information relating to unsolved cases in a particular region will promote the identification of interrelated cases.

In summary the crime problems associated with drug trafficking in the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Area represent a serious challenge to law enforcement at all levels. The FBI believes that continuing cooperative efforts among Federal, State, local policies agencies is crucial to the eventual resolution of this critical problem. And Senator, Mr. Gow and I would be pleased to answer any questions you may have.

Chairman GLENN. Thank you, Mr. Daniels, appreciate that.

The Mayor testified that Washington is unfavorably compared to other cities you know as being dealt with unfairly in the press and our repeated comments about the murder rate here. He says D.C. does have more murders than any other U.S. city, but the rate wasn't all that high. How does the FBI rate D.C. in respect to other comparable cities?

Mr. DANIELS. As far as murders are concerned we rate D.C. number 1.

Chairman GLENN. That is in number. How about the rate?

Mr. DANIELS. As far as rate is concerned I believe it's number 1 as well. I'd have to check that.

Chairman GLENN. Rate also?

Mr. DANIELS. Yes, sir.

Chairman GLENN. Well, he used Compton, California which is cities included—

Mr. DANIELS. He's talking per capita I'm sure, Senator, and I'd have to check that I don't know.

Chairman GLENN. How many different criminal organizations trafficking and narcotics have you identified in the Washington Area?

Mr. DANIELS. Senator, through intelligence from our own investigations and in dealing with other departments and other Federal agencies we've identified what we feel are approximately 50 some organizations working in this area.

Now, those organizations vary in size from a couple of individuals to more extensive organizations that distribute almost on a national basis.

Chairman GLENN. Can you explain the structural difference between the gangs we read and hear about and these organized criminal groups, how do they differ?

Mr. DANIELS. Well, Senator, there are several structure characteristics which differentiate these two groups. A drug trafficking

organization for example has as its primary criminal activity the importation, the distribution and sale of illegal drugs. A gang by way of contrast engages in a variety of criminal activities such as, burglaries, theft, they are more target of opportunity oriented. Gang criminal activity as I said is opportunistic and their drug trafficking is more or less limited to street sales. Drug trafficking organizations usually operate on a national or international level, and gangs of course operate on a much small scale either in cities or counties.

And I think lastly the members of drug trafficking organizations usually have specialized roles. They're more structured, they have a need for example to establish money laundering to facilitate returning money back to the operation. In gangs the money is readily available and is taken by the members at that point. So its more of a structure based on specialization in the organization than in the gangs.

Chairman GLENN. In your statement you note an all time high purity level for cocaine in the city, matched with decreasing prices. Since price and purity is the best measure of cocaine availability, your testimony suggests that law enforcement has really had little impact in the District. Would that be correct or what recommendations the Bureau have as to what law enforcement should be doing to turn that around?

Mr. DANIELS. I think law enforcement has had an impact and I think what tends to be forgotten is how much law enforcement has done. Where would these communities be if it were not for what law enforcement has done to at least stem the tide? Yes, cocaine right now is at the highest purity levels ever. The price of cocaine is down in spite of our best international efforts.

There was approximately 47 more metric tons of cocaine produced in 1988 than were produced in 1987. That is beyond the control, really, of law enforcement. There is obviously a demand for cocaine in either cocaine hydrochloride or even more so in crack cocaine in the District.

So I think that law enforcement is in a sense successful even in the District of Columbia, because I look at the seizures of drugs that are occurring in the District and basically throughout the country, and they're at an all time high. It's just a problem because there is a flood of cocaine on the market today.

Chairman GLENN. And as I understand it too there has been good opium crops and the pullout of the Soviets from Afghanistan we can expect as a result of that to probably have a huge increase of heroin into this country, is that correct?

Mr. DANIELS. We look for a large increase in heroin as a result of that. In addition, we're seeing now more so than ever, Southeast Asian heroin from Chinese groups being brought into this country and for years we've been hearing the estimates of a 1/2 million heroin addicts in this country, and I think that estimate is extremely low.

In one particular case in New York for example, the FBI was involved in a long-term investigation, in this one case we seized 820 pounds of 90 percent pure heroin. Street value of over a billion dollars. There has to be a demand, this is just one investigation.

So that tells me and I think it tells everybody that the demand here is much higher than what 1/2 million users could use. And also it also tells us that the Southeast Asians are now becoming more involved in the importation of heroin than ever.

Chairman GLENN. The final answer of the drug problem is not going to come by interdiction I don't think, just by the very fact that such a tiny amount has such a huge value, and it's easy to bring the stuff in, in whatever packages there are, and I just think that if we, I appreciate the Mayors' comments about the Federal Government, let's do a better job of interdiction and I don't disagree with that at all, but that is not going to be the final resolution to it because if there is a demand out there with the tiny little packages can be brought in and then used and sold at such a tremendous street value there is just no way you can seal our borders to that extent.

Mr. DANIELS. No, Senator, interdiction is a integral part and piece of this puzzle there is no question about that, however, it is just a piece of the puzzle and as you said with the borders that we have and the amount of cargo that comes into this country on a daily basis it would be virtually impossible.

Chairman GLENN. How would it, just one last question and then I'll see if Senator Levin has questions here, but how do you characterize the criminal situation in the District of Columbia? Would you characterize it as being unique?

Mr. DANIELS. I would say it is unique in a sense.

Chairman GLENN. Why, how does it differ from the way you see the pattern of drugs, the pattern of distribution in other areas?

Mr. DANIELS. Well, Washington, D.C., Senator, is a end-user city and what I mean by that it is not a transshipment city such as Los Angeles or Houston. This is basically a user city. So in that regard I believe it differs from some of the other large cities in this country.

We're seeing in Los Angeles, for example, a great deal of cocaine and heroin, and just about every drug imaginable as far as usage is concerned, but we're also seeing in Los Angeles it being utilized as a transshipment point for other parts of the country.

What comes into Washington, D.C., basically stays in the Metropolitan Area, so we see it as a user city.

Chairman GLENN. So all the problems that we see in the community organizations here which we had testimony from earlier this morning and all that, if we just didn't have the people using here the thing would dry up?

Mr. DANIELS. Well, there is no question about that and I was listening to part of the testimony earlier and of course there is no quick-fix solution to this problem. What you have in the District and you cannot ignore socioeconomic conditions, but what you have in the District is, you have very, very young children, their role models are those individuals that are driving the big cars, have the gold chains, and have a lot of money. That is their role models.

Now, what has to be done in my opinion Senator is that and I think you had said it earlier, that in the education from the very 1st grade on, these children have to be pounded against what drugs can do to them, what drugs can do to their family, what they do to

their community, and their country, and it has to follow them throughout school.

And I'm not saying that those individuals that are involved in drugs right now are a lost generation. I think we have to do everything we can to help them, but I think the education aspect from 1st grade on is essential.

Chairman GLENN. I suppose that the figures I'd like to have are probably not available, but I wonder if there has been a study made around Washington here of the stuff sold in Bloomingdale, or wherever around Washington, and what percent of the drug use here is in Fairfax County, or Montgomery County, or how much of it's in the District, how much of it is in Georgetown?

They talked the Bloomingdale people, some of the people still in the room here gave testimony a few moments ago. Everything is on the weekend, they see the cars coming through, many of them even out of state plates, or some of the out-of-State plates, Virginia whatever, and they see people driving through non-District plates picking up whatever it is their picking up for use in other places.

If you define those people as criminals, well obviously they would object to that, but the Yuppies in Georgetown as I said a while ago are just as guilty when there is a murder in someplace as anybody else, any other user anywhere else Fairfax County, Montgomery County wherever they're just as guilty because they're the ones contributing to this kind of trade. And so the question is how do we make it unpopular for those people. I don't suppose, have you ever seen any studies of where the use is occurring?

Mr. DANIELS. I have not Senator, but—

Chairman GLENN. I haven't either.

Mr. DANIELS. You're speaking basically of user accountability and I believe that something has to be done as far as user accountability, and it comes to mind that we take drivers license away from those people that are drunk while driving, possibly that is a partial solution right there.

There has to be some type of accountability for the user; I do agree.

Chairman GLENN. Well it might be, and maybe we talk about random drug test, maybe we have random drug possession checks for drivers going through the Bloomingdale area, maybe that would help stop things on a, it would probably move it to somewhere else in town instead of Bloomingdale would be the reaction to it, but maybe that is something we ought to look at and consider.

Senator Levin, are you ready to go or you want to—

Senator LEVIN. Just a couple of questions if I could Mr. Chairman, thank you.

There is open air drug dealing in Washington. It's done in public, we see it on television every night. You drive down the street and you see people selling drugs. Why don't we arrest everybody who is openly selling drugs in Washington? What are the impediments to doing so?

Mr. DANIELS. The way I understand it—

Senator LEVIN. Lack of police, lack of courts, lack of prosecutors? What is it, that prevents us from arresting everybody who is openly violating the law?

Mr. DANIELS. The majority of these people at one time or another, Senator, are arrested.

Senator LEVIN. Not one time or another, I mean while they are standing on the street corners in Washington, and openly violating the law. Why can we see people selling drugs? Why isn't everybody opening selling drugs in our city arrested, that is my question?

Mr. DANIELS. Because I believe we have turnstile justice here in the District, Senator.

Senator LEVIN. Because if they were arrested they would be out the next morning?

Mr. DANIELS. Yes, sir.

Senator LEVIN. Are the police then discouraged? They won't arrest open dealers because they know it won't do any good?

Mr. DANIELS. I think the police do react. You're talking about deterrent. Obviously the arrest and uniform police saturating an area are deterrents for this to occur openly. I believe the police do make arrests. I believe the figures were 30,000 arrests last year by District of Columbia police.

Senator LEVIN. I know there are a lot of arrests made, but if there were people walking down the streets, in such large numbers, doing other illegal activities, I presume they'd be arrested.

Mr. DANIELS. They are, Senator.

Senator LEVIN. They're not.

Mr. DANIELS. Doug knows more about it.

Senator LEVIN. I know people are being arrested, but my question is if a TV camera goes to a corner and just sits there filming people selling drugs, why aren't those people arrested? Is it because we don't have enough police?

Mr. DANIELS. Exactly, we do not have enough police. Those people are arrested, but the people at the other corner are not. Okay, every night in the District——

Senator LEVIN. If we had more police could we arrest more people?

Mr. DANIELS. You could make more, you can saturate the system with arrests, Senator. The problem is you can't front load the system.

Senator LEVIN. Okay, let's just talk about that issue. Could we use twice as many police arresting people on the street?

Mr. DANIELS. In the District?

Senator LEVIN. Drug dealers, yes.

Mr. DANIELS. I don't know what the numbers are, I know they could use more police officers. Whether it be double the number of the force they have right now, I think 1,000 police officers would probably help the District. Yes, now whether doubling them——

Senator LEVIN. Would they be kept busy arresting people?

Mr. DANIELS. They certainly would.

Senator LEVIN. And then, if we arrested that many people, would we have enough judges?

Mr. DANIELS. No, sir.

Senator LEVIN. And if we arrested that many people would we have enough prosecutors?

Mr. DANIELS. No, sir.

Senator LEVIN. And if we arrested that many people would we have enough jails?

Mr. DANIELS. No, sir, we would not.

Senator LEVIN. Has anyone put together what it would cost this country to arrest everyone open dealing drugs, prosecute them, try them, jail them where appropriate? has anyone put together that kind of budget?

Mr. DANIELS. I don't believe they have, Senator, no, sir. I do know that this for drug, Federal drug efforts anyway. The Federal drug effort receives about 2 percent of the Federal budget right now. What it would cost in addition I have no idea.

Senator LEVIN. Could you make some inquiry around your department and found out if anyone has put together that kind of budget; if not, why not?

Mr. DANIELS. Yes, sir.

Senator LEVIN. This isn't a question of people surreptitiously doing criminal acts, this is a question of people openly doing it and our not having the police and the prosecutors and the courts and the jails to handle people that are openly violating the law. I don't know of any other circumstance quite like that in our society; it would seem to me that, at a minimum, we ought to know what it would take to enforce the law.

Now, there are other things we would want to do, beside enforce the law; we want to educate; we want to try to interdict. In short, there are a whole lot of other things we want to do besides arrest people on street corners, but it seems to me, at a minimum, we ought to be arresting people on street corners who are openly violating the law with drugs.

So if you could make inquiry in your agency as to whether or not an estimate exists of what would it cost this country to have sufficient police, prosecutors, judges, and jailers to simply handle drugs openly being sold illegally, that budget would be helpful to me.

I have one other question. Can you just tell us how you would rank the following drug abuse policies. Education, treatment, law enforcement, and interdiction, what would you put as the most important thing we ought to be doing more of? I know they're all important but prioritize them. Of those four, or add some if you want, what should we be doing more of?

Mr. DANIELS. You said education, law enforcement treatments?

Senator LEVIN. And interdiction, there may be others I left out.

Mr. DANIELS. Well, I may be biased, Senator, but I think in law enforcement I think we definitely could do more.

Senator LEVIN. You put that first. If we said here is \$5 billion for this country, you'd say put most of it on law enforcement first?

Mr. DANIELS. Yes, sir.

Senator LEVIN. And then what would be second?

Mr. DANIELS. Probably education would be second, interdiction would be third and treatment fourth.

Senator LEVIN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman GLENN. Thank you. Thank you Gentlemen, appreciate it.

Our next panel is the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments. Ms. Crone, we appreciate your being with us this morning and it's been a long hearing this morning we appreciate your being here. Thank you. We look forward to your testimony and we

hope you could give a summarized version of it. Your entire statement will be included in the record as delivered here.

TESTIMONY OF RUTH R. CRONE, ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS, ACCOMPANIED BY THOMAS P. RAMETTA, CHIEF OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Ms. CRONE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will try to abbreviate my comments which have been submitted for the record.¹

Chairman GLENN. And you're accompanied by—

Ms. CRONE. Yes, I'm accompanied by Thomas P. Rametta, he's Chief of Public Safety at the Council of Governments.

We thank you for the opportunity to speak to you this morning about our efforts to combat the illegal drug activity in the Washington Metropolitan Area. The Council of Governments is the regional organization of local Governments from suburban Maryland, Northern Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Membership is voluntary and is comprised of local Governments which have a sincere interest in addressing problems and concerns on a regional basis. Under a Board of Directors which is made up of the key elected officials from each of the participating jurisdictions, our organization develops, coordinates, and promotes regional policies, programs and plans in many, many program areas.

The one we're here to speak to you about today is one of our primary areas of interest.

I'm talking about illegal drug activity. I'd like to show you some of the recent headlines from the Washington Post. These headlines have been in the paper in the last 2 months, I'm sure you're familiar with seeing headlines like these every day. The importance of the ones you're reading now are that they reflect suburban as well as District orientation to this problem that we're facing today.

The message is clear. Drugs is not just a District of Columbia problem. They affect every community, every facet of our society from public safety and drug treatment to education in our schools. The only way to make a dent in this problem is a well organized regional assault that involves Government, business, and private agencies.

We believe that we offer this option. Our track record is impressive for developing practical, inter-jurisdictional strategies for addressing the issue. I'm not here today to repeat the concerns and terrifying drug stories that you've heard, and read and seen on the nightly news.

What I want to relay to you is that our local Government members place an extremely high priority on winning this war against drugs. They recognize that the best approach is both regional and has to involve all sectors of the community.

I'm sure that many members of your Committee live throughout our regional community. They may shop in Arlington and Montgomery County, they work in the District, you know first hand how

¹See p. 150.

easy it is to cross our several borders each day just in performing the daily activities of living.

You see then how easy it is for drugs to be a regional problem, our drug strategy must be developed so it understands the fluid movement among jurisdictions. The resources of all of us at Federal, State and local levels are scarce and criminals do not concern themselves with State or local government boundaries. So our anti-drug activities must be consistent throughout the region if we are to be effective in curbing the epidemic that is before us.

On April 17, 1989 the chief elected officials from 18 of our member Governments met with Dr. Bennett at a meeting that we arranged. And the message for him was clear. It had three points.

One, dealers and sellers do not respect jurisdictional boundaries, or racial, or economic barriers in their effort to traffic drugs;

Two, our elected officials recognize the complexity of the drug issue which ranges from prevention, education, treatment, and intervention to law enforcement; and

Three, regional organizations such as our Council of Governments are tremendous resource and should be used as conveners and coordinators for action.

All 12 members of the Washington Area Congressional Delegation, four Senators and eight Representatives, Republicans and Democrats from Maryland, the District of Columbia, and Virginia have written to Dr. Bennett echoing these views.

Our organization is not a Johnny-come-lately to this effort. We've been on the scene for quite a while, and the testimony that I have submitted to you I think gives a very impressive litany of the kinds of activities we've been involved in in the drug area over the last two decades.

This started in the late 1960's when we were instrumental in coordinating mutual aid agreements among police, fire, and emergency medical agencies throughout our area, and these agreements have made it possible for these fire and police departments to cross jurisdictional boundaries to render assistance. They have also had the other important effect of expanding coordination and cooperation among those agencies.

We've developed several automated systems for improving information and coordination. The first is the Regional Arrest Information Network System, called RAINS. The second, is the Maryland Drug Enforcement Coordinating System which we call DECS.

These two systems that our local and State law enforcement agencies have created are effective mechanisms for dealing with trafficking and apprehending drug dealers. Our local Governments have contributed to the funding and implementation of RAINS which we believe we'll have off the ground full speed by July of this year, and we're anxiously awaiting for approval from the Bureau of Justice Assistance to fund expansion of the DECS program from the State of Maryland to the entire Metropolitan Area.

In the early 1970's our organization was involved with the administration of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration LEAA Funds. We administered over \$21 million through regional coordination and decision making including where those funds should be implemented throughout the region and evaluating as well as codifying the approaches that we're taking through LEAA.

This is the type of role an organization such as ours can perform, and I think it will be useful in the drug effort to do that again.

In the past 16 years the narcotics officers of the Washington Metropolitan Area have been working cooperatively through the Council of Governments. They have sponsored intensive 3-day seminars for local narcotics officers, which are attended by over 300 narcotic specialists from departments ranging from as far away as New York, Miami, and California.

Since the early 1980's the Police Chiefs in the Washington Metropolitan Area have met regularly to share intelligence information on a variety of subjects, not the least of which is narcotics abuse. The committee has developed and worked closely with us in the development of these automated systems. The DECS program and the RAIN program which I mentioned before, as well as a regional computerized system on latent fingerprints.

The Corrections Chiefs of the regions have also met under the auspices of COG. This group is now keeping monthly data jail populations through the area and have developed a regional prison inmate release program through an in agreement which is now being implemented throughout the area.

No doubt you are aware that in April 1988 our organization sponsored the first Tri-State Regional Drug Summit. Participants in the Summit included elected officials, educators, treatment and rehabilitation experts, judges, and public safety officials.

Several important events have occurred since that time which we feel were outgrowths of the summit. One was the development of three legislative initiatives, and we assisted in the introduction of those legislative initiatives.

One, the drug free school zones effort, two, asset forfeiture and seizure programs, and three, drivers license suspension and revocation.

Much of the legislation was enacted this year by Maryland and Virginia legislatures and the District of Columbia City Council. In addition, each of the States have passed additional bills to strengthen the efforts that we have generated.

Also from our drug summit we have set up several committees we feel are important to work in this area. One in the area of drug education and prevention, the other in the area of treatment and rehabilitation. They are meeting monthly and beginning to work very hard on cooperative programs and sharing of information in these important areas.

We feel it's important to involve many organizations in the process. We're working closely with the private sector through our participation with the Corporation Against Drug Abuse (CADA). We've coordinated with area schools through an innovative forum we held in May of this year which was cosponsored by our organization and the Washington Metropolitan Area Boards of Education.

The forum was entitled "Public Schools, Safeguarding Your Children." It was very successful in bringing together not only school representatives, but people from the law enforcement community to discuss the problem associated with drug abuse in our youth and how the schools are coping with this dilemma.

Recently we've been working with the judges throughout the region, and they are very interested in working with us for a con-

ference which we hope will be in January 1990. That will focus on drug treatment programs, addiction, sentencing alternatives and other relevant information. We are also seeking some financial support for this conference from the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

As you can see we've accomplished a great deal in this area. We feel that the work should go on and continue in a regional nature. There are other regional organizations throughout the country, both rural and metropolitan that are very definitely working in this area. Their efforts are coordinated through the National Association of Regional Councils which is cataloging the successful efforts of regional planning commissions throughout the country.

The testimony I've left with you highlighted several successful efforts, one in Ohio, one in Georgia, one in Michigan, and one in California. These are just a sampling of the kinds of efforts that are being done across the country on a regional basis. I bring them to you to show you the transferability of the regional approach that we've embarked in our area throughout the Nation.

We very much welcome the opportunity to work closely with the Administration and Congress, in its efforts to eradicate this disease from our streets. We believe our non-partisan and regional approach utilizing both public safety and human service resources can provide the broad base and detailed programming that is necessary for an effective response.

In addition, our past experience in law enforcement, coordination of multi-agency regional programs, and the ability to deal with both public and private sector makes us a very good vehicle for the coordination of a regional assault on drug abuse in the Washington Metropolitan Area. We are happy to be here today and Mr. Rametta and myself would be happy to respond to any questions that you may have.

Chairman GLENN. Thank you, Ms. Crone. As we've heard testimony earlier this is an end-use area, it's not a transshipping area and the drug traffic in Washington goes into all the suburbs and so on.

In other words it's the demand of the citizens that causes the problem. Is the Council of Governments approaching it on that basis also? I guess we could make an extreme case and say if we really eradicated all the drug traffic in Washington here would there be citizens complaints that we had eliminated all this? I know that carriers it to extreme perhaps, but it's the demand of the citizens out there who are buying this stuff that causes us the problem. What are we doing to stop that?

Ms. CRONE. Mr. Chairman, we do share the views that you've heard this morning that drugs are very much driven by the users in our community. We also find that we have the mid-level trafficker in our region, not so much of the king pin. We are focusing in that area and feel strongly that we need to have a full comprehensive approach starting with youth, prevention and education. What I mean is we need to address that level in order to early educate our users. We're finding that the gateway drugs in this area, as they are everywhere else, according to Dr. DuPont, are alcohol and marijuana, particularly in our schools. And as young people start to engage in drug activity through alcohol, they go right down the series of abused substances until they become hard addicts.

One of the things we pushed hard for and are quite proud of is this drug free school zone concept which was borrowed from the state of New Jersey, where we hope for everyone in the region, it becomes very clear that drugs are not going to be tolerated and you're going to receive a stiffer sentencing for that type of an action.

Chairman GLENN. The Mayor of our neighboring city, Baltimore, and I don't want to misquote him here and I hope I don't, but I believe the Mayor has brought up the idea, that it's going to be impossible to stop the flow, therefore we should consider legalizing it. So that it's not so illegal and so it's not the subject of so much criminal activity, and murders and so on. Has the Council of Governments talked about that or considered that at all?

Ms. CRONE. We do not have a formal position on Mayor Schموke's philosophy on that. Several members of our organization are aware of it, I would say that at this point and time the elected officials in this area have not embraced that concept. They are much more concerned with coming down very hard on the criminal nature of the issue and working towards education and treatment.

Chairman GLENN. In your meeting with Dr. Bennett, did you get any hard commitments to the Regional Metro Area for different programs in support for what you're doing.

Ms. CRONE. We were received well by Dr. Bennett. I believe there is a realization that this is a regional problem. We have asked for a formal designation of the Washington Metropolitan Area in its entirety as an area to be viewed for heavy Federal assistance and focus. We're very optimistic that this will be forthcoming. We have no official response.

Chairman GLENN. Well, he put out a general plan in April, wasn't it that addressed the District?

Ms. CRONE. The District of Columbia produced the plan your referring to that addressed the District of Columbia's needs on a comprehensive basis.

Chairman GLENN. They submitted it to him?

Ms. CRONE. Yes, they did.

Chairman GLENN. Could you explain the impact and significance of the regional arrest information network system? Exactly how does it work and how does it differ from the FBI identification system.

Ms. CRONE. Regional arrest information network system addresses all arrests and its purpose is to assist the local police departments in locating offenders throughout the region. The system has information in it which is brought up daily to the police departments for their review. It exchanges arrested and booked information on felonies, all types of felonies including drug related. It was piloted in Montgomery County and is now used throughout the region.

The other system that we have, the DEC system, is more drug in its orientation and, we can get it in place with assistance from the Federal Government. It differs from the Federal system and it is aimed at, again, the mid-level not the king pin arrest, and it is now in the state of Maryland fully used at Jessup. We hope to make it

regional. We think this particular system is the important one that we will need, that it's aimed at the drug programs in the area.

Chairman GLENN. The Councils working to develop a regional strategy to fight the drug problem. When will your plan be finished?

Ms. CRONE. At our last board meeting members felt that this problem is so important that rather than taking time to develop a comprehensive plan at this point, we are going to go monthly to our Board of Directors with pieces of the plan. We will be going this month in July with some initial recommendations. We hope that all of these will be pulled together within a year as a comprehensive set, but we are not going to set a deadline when everything will be in place.

As we identify techniques that are used either here or elsewhere across the country, we're going to go right to the elected officials in this area and urge enactment of legislation, development of model programs, special forums, whatever it takes we're going to do it as quickly as we can.

Chairman GLENN. We'd appreciate it as those plans develop to keep us informed on it to. So that we might be able to be of some assistance in that area.

Ms. CRONE. We would be more than happy to do that.

Chairman GLENN. Good, good. Thank you very much.

I think well that is all for today here. It's been a long hearing, we appreciate all of you being here today. The hearing will stand in recess subject to call of the Chair.

[Whereupon, at 12:35 p.m., the Committee adjourned at the call of the Chair.]

APPENDIX

TESTIMONY

OF

THE HONORABLE MARION BARRY, JR.

MAYOR

OF

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

BEFORE THE

SENATE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

ON CRIME AND DRUGS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1989

9:30 A.M.

(55)

THANK YOU MR. CHAIRMAN AND GOOD MORNING TO YOU AND THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS. I WANT TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO INTRODUCE MEMBERS OF MY ADMINISTRATION WHO ACCOMPANIED ME HERE TODAY AND THEY WILL, OF COURSE BE AVAILABLE TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS YOU MAY HAVE.

CHIEF MAURICE TURNER OF OUR METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, ACTING DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, WALTER RIDLEY AND COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC HEALTH, DR. REED TUCKSON.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I AM PLEASED TO HAVE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY BEFORE YOU ON THE ISSUE OF CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RESULTING FROM DRUG ABUSE AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTICS.

IN YOUR LETTER REQUESTING MY TESTIMONY YOU INDICATED SIX AREAS OF DISCUSSION THAT YOU BELIEVED WOULD BENEFIT THE COMMITTEE AND GIVE YOU A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA EFFORTS TO

ADDRESS, AND HOPEFULLY ELIMINATE, THE PROBLEMS OF CRIME AND DRUGS.

BEFORE I ADDRESS EACH AREA THAT YOU WANTED COVERED, LET ME SAY TO YOU THAT THIS SCOURGE OF VIOLENCE AND THIS CANCER OF DRUGS HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO DESTROY US ALL. THERE IS NO DOUBT IN MY MIND THAT THIS EPIDEMIC OF DRUGS IS THE NUMBER ONE NATIONAL SECURITY PROBLEM OF THIS COUNTRY. THIS PLAGUE OF DRUGS IS COMPROMISING OUR VALUES, DESTROYING OUR INSTITUTIONS AND THREATENING THE STABILITY OF OUR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

LET ME GIVE YOU AN EXAMPLE OF THE DRAMATIC IMPACT THE DRUG PROBLEM HAS HAD ON OUR CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM. SINCE 1980, THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS' BUDGET HAS INCREASED BY MORE THAN 200 PERCENT. TOTAL STAFF HAS INCREASED BY MORE THAN 100 PERCENT. FUELED LARGELY BY THE INCREASE IN ARRESTS, PROSECUTIONS AND CONVICTIONS FOR DRUG-RELATED CRIMES, THE INCARCERATED POPULATION HAS INCREASED BY MORE THAN 100 PERCENT.

- 3 -

TODAY THERE ARE MORE THAN 8,500 INMATES HOUSED IN FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT AND AT THE LORTON CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX. THE NUMBER IN 1980 WAS 3,800. IN ADDITION, THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY 1,900 D.C. CODE VIOLATORS HOUSED IN FEDERAL FACILITIES AND 790 IN STATE AND COUNTY FACILITIES IN TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA, NEVADA, TEXAS AND WASHINGTON STATE. A TOTAL INCARCERATED POPULATION OF 11,200.

THIS EXAMPLE IS TO DEMONSTRATE TO YOU THAT THIS DRUG PROBLEM IS DRIVING OUR BUDGET. THESE INCREASES IN CORRECTIONS, INCREASES IN OVERTIME FOR POLICE OFFICERS AND INCREASES IN DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAMS ARE CONSUMING VAST AND VITAL RESOURCES THAT COULD BE USED IN A BENEFICIAL WAY IN EDUCATION, HOUSING, JOB TRAINING AND HEALTH CARE. WE HAVE NO CHOICE BUT TO ELIMINATE THIS PROBLEM OF DRUGS.

NOW WITH REGARD TO YOUR ISSUES. YOU WANTED TO KNOW -- THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY RELATED TO ILLEGAL NARCOTICS IN THE DISTRICT -- AND -- THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF THE CRIME PROBLEM WITHIN THE DISTRICT RESULTING IN THE CURRENT SITUATION --.

ALTHOUGH A VARIETY OF FACTORS CONTRIBUTE TO CRIME, MUCH OF THE STREET VIOLENCE WE ARE EXPERIENCING CAN BE DIRECTLY ATTRIBUTED TO THE INTRODUCTION OF CRACK COCAINE INTO OUR COMMUNITY. THIS CITY HAS SEEN THE RISE AND SUBSEQUENT DECLINE IN POPULARITY OF A NUMBER OF ILLEGAL SUBSTANCES. PRIOR TO 1986, MARIJUANA WAS THE DRUG OF CHOICE FOR MOST PERSONS ARRESTED ON DRUG CHARGES. IN 1986, PHENCYCLIDINE (PCP) BECAME THE DRUG OF CHOICE AND BY 1987, COCAINE AND ITS DERIVATIVE "CRACK" HAD REPLACED ALL OTHER DRUGS.

MR. CHAIRMAN, FOR FOUR CONSECUTIVE YEARS, FROM 1982 TO 1986, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA EXPERIENCED A DECLINE IN CRIME AND THEN CRACK COCAINE APPEARED. IT IS EXTREMELY ADDICTIVE, RELATIVELY INEXPENSIVE TO PRODUCE, AND THE PROFITS IN TRAFFICKING ARE ENORMOUS, ESPECIALLY IN THE DISTRICT AND THE METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON AREA.

FOR EXAMPLE, A ROCK OF CRACK COCAINE THAT CAN BE BOUGHT FOR 10 DOLLARS IN NEW YORK CITY CAN BE SOLD IN THIS AREA FOR 50 DOLLARS. AS A CONSEQUENCE, THE ALLURE OF INCREASED PROFITS AND THE HIGHLY ADDICTIVE NATURE OF CRACK HAS RESULTED IN AN INCREASED LEVEL OF DRUG USE, DRUG TRAFFICKING AND DRUG-RELATED VIOLENCE.

WE HAVE IN THE PAST YEAR EXPERIENCED A RECORD NUMBER OF HOMICIDES, 60 PERCENT OF WHICH HAVE BEEN KILLINGS RELATED TO DRUG TRAFFICKING. IN THE PAST YEAR WE EXPERIENCED A 17 PERCENT OVERALL INCREASE IN CRIME WHICH STILL FOUND US 16TH IN THE COUNTRY. MR. CHAIRMAN, I WANT TO EMPHASIZE THAT THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IS NOT THE NATION'S MAJOR CRIME CAPITAL. THE DRUG TRAFFICKING AND VIOLENCE WHICH I MENTIONED HAVE BEEN LIMITED TO THE USERS, BUYERS AND SELLERS OF DRUGS. FOR THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF CITIZENS, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IS A SAFE AND SECURE PLACE TO LIVE, WORK, VISIT AND DO BUSINESS.

- 6 -

MR. CHAIRMAN, YOU WANTED TO KNOW OF ANY OVERALL PLAN MY ADMINISTRATION HAS DEVELOPED WHICH WOULD INVOLVE THE LOCAL COMMUNITY AT THE GRASS ROOTS LEVEL. IN THE DISTRICT, I HAVE TAKEN THE WAR ON DRUGS TO EVERY LEVEL. I HAVE MOBILIZED THE ENTIRE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT TO FIGHT THIS WAR.

WE HAVE A VERY COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY TO COMBAT THE DRUG PROBLEM IN THE DISTRICT AND ITS CALLED "OPERATION FIGHT BACK." THIS COMPREHENSIVE EFFORT INVOLVES SOME SIXTEEN CITY AGENCIES GROUPED UNDER SIGNIFICANT AREAS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, PREVENTION AND EDUCATION AND TREATMENT.

THE DISTRICT'S LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS ARE AGGRESSIVE AND TOUGH. OPERATION CLEAN SWEEP INITIATED IN AUGUST 1986 TO ATTACK STREET-LEVEL DRUG ACTIVITY HAS RESULTED IN:

° 46,407 TOTAL ARRESTS

° 1,744 CONFISCATED WEAPONS

°\$6.2 MILLION IN SEIZED ASSETS, AND

°\$2.3 MILLION IN RECOVERED DRUG PROCEEDS.

IN ADDITION, WE HAVE KEPT DRUGS VALUED AT MORE THAN \$17 MILLION FROM REACHING OUR STREETS.

THE MOST TROUBLING ASPECT OF THE DRUG PROBLEM IS FOUND IN STATISTICS COMPILED ON JUVENILE DRUG ARRESTS. IN 1983, 439 JUVENILES WERE ARRESTED FOR THE SALE OR POSSESSION OF DRUGS, IN 1988, THE NUMBER OF JUVENILE DRUG ARRESTS MUSHROOMED TO 1,894. WE HAVE GEARED OUR EDUCATION AND PREVENTION PROGRAMS TO OUR YOUTH, WE ARE DESPERATELY TRYING TO SAVE OUR CHILDREN. THROUGH PROJECT OSAY (OPERATING SERVICES ASSISTING YOUTH), WE ARE HELPING UP TO 30,000 YOUNG PEOPLE AND THEIR FAMILIES IN PUBLIC HOUSING UNITS, THROUGH COUNSELING, TUTORIAL SUPPORT, JOB TRAINING -- TO ATTEMPT TO BREAK THE CYCLES OF POVERTY, DRUG ABUSE AND DELINQUENCY.

OUR YOUTH EDUCATION PROGRAMS INCLUDE SPECIAL TRAINING FOR ALL EDUCATIONAL STAFF AND COMPREHENSIVE DRUG ABUSE EDUCATION AND COUNSELING PROGRAMS FOR ALL STUDENTS, KINDERGARTEN THROUGH GRADE 12. MR. CHAIRMAN, FOR SEVERAL MONTHS NOW, I HAVE MADE IT A PRIORITY TO ARRANGE MY SCHEDULE SO THAT I'M PERSONALLY INVOLVED IN TRYING TO KEEP OUR YOUNG PEOPLE FROM MAKING THAT FIRST STEP INTO A LIFE DOMINATED BY DRUGS.

WITH REGARDS TO TREATMENT, WE ARE CONDUCTING AN AVERAGE OF 6,500 DRUG TESTS PER MONTH IN OUR CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM. WE ARE HELPING PEOPLE FREE THEMSELVES FROM DRUG SLAVERY IN 20 COMMUNITY-BASED CLINICS AND WE WILL ADD TWO MORE CLINICS NEXT YEAR.

OPERATION FIGHT BACK'S PRINCIPAL INGREDIENT FOR SUCCESS IS COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT CANNOT, ALONE, STEM THE FLOOD OF ILLICIT DRUGS INTO THIS CITY. NOR CAN THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT ALONE, STOP THE SALE AND USE OF

- 9 -

THOSE DRUGS. THIS FIGHT IS A STRUGGLE THAT REQUIRES THE COMMITMENT OF ALL OUR CITIZENS.

AND, OUR CITIZENS ARE RESPONDING. COMMUNITY GROUPS AND BLOCK CLUBS, THE BOARD OF TRADE, ADVISORY NEIGHBORHOOD COMMISSIONS, UNIONS, THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY -- ALL ARE WORKING IN TANDEM. WE ARE BEGINNING TO HAVE SOME SUCCESS. THROUGH COMMUNITY AND GOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION, WE HAVE RECLAIMED SOME AREAS THAT WERE BLATANT OPEN-AIR DRUG MARKETS. WE ARE BEGINNING TO GET BETTER INTELLIGENCE ON DRUG ACTIVITY. OUR LOCAL COMMUNITY IS INVOLVED AND WILL STAY INVOLVED UNTIL THIS NIGHTMARE OF DRUGS END.

MR. CHAIRMAN, YOU WANTED TO KNOW OF -- ANY EFFORTS ON OUR PART TO COORDINATE PLANS WITH THE APPROPRIATE AGENCIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT --. THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN WORKING WITH REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS, STATE GOVERNMENTS AND FEDERAL AGENCIES.

- 10 -

SINCE 1978, THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT HAS BEEN A MEMBER OF A FEDERAL DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION TASK FORCE THAT CONDUCTS INVESTIGATIONS OF MAJOR DRUG TRAFFICKERS IN THE METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON AREAS. JUST RECENTLY, TWO MAJOR DRUG VIOLATORS WERE APPREHENDED BY THE TASK FORCE IN PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MARYLAND.

ON A REGIONAL LEVEL, THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT IS AN ACTIVE PARTICIPANT IN THE COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS' POLICE CHIEFS COMMITTEE. DISTRICT GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES ARE ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS IN THE MID-ATLANTIC GOVERNOR'S PLANNING CONFERENCE ON DRUGS AND ALCOHOL ABUSE. THE MID-ATLANTIC STATES ARE COOPERATING ON INTERDICTION OF DRUGS AND SHARING INTELLIGENCE. THE STATES OF MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, DELAWARE, WEST VIRGINIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK AND THE DISTRICT ARE INVOLVED IN THIS ON-GOING PROCESS.

- 11 -

AGAIN, ON THE FEDERAL LEVEL, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PREPARED A COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT OF WHAT IS NEEDED FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE LONG TERM STRATEGIES DEVELOPED IN RESPONSE TO INCREASED DRUG TRAFFICKING AND THE MANY SOCIAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS ASSOCIATED WITH IT. WE SUBMITTED THIS ASSESSMENT AND A REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL RESOURCES TO MR. WILLIAM BENNETT, DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY. I BELIEVE THAT MR. BENNETT WILL TAKE A MORE ACTIVE AND AGGRESSIVE ROLE IN THIS DRUG WAR, AND I WELCOME ALL OF THE ASSISTANCE HE CAN PROVIDE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, THE LAST TWO ISSUES YOU WANTED ADDRESSED WERE WHETHER I HAD ANY LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS TO PROPOSE TO THIS COMMITTEE, EITHER AS AN AMENDMENT TO THE HOME RULE JURISDICTION OR THE ANTI-DRUG LEGISLATION PASSED LAST YEAR; AND, ANY

- 12 -

RECOMMENDATIONS I MAY HAVE FOR SUCCESSFULLY COMBATTING THE CRIME PROBLEM IN THE FUTURE.

FIRST, LET ME SHARE WITH YOU MY DRUG FIGHT LEGISLATIVE PACKAGE:

1. "LAW ENFORCEMENT EMERGENCY AMENDMENT ACT" - THIS BILL, WHICH HAS BEEN ENACTED BY THE COUNCIL AND SIGNED INTO LAW BY THE MAYOR, INCREASES THE PROBABILITY OF PRE-TRIAL DETENTION, FOR USE OF A FIREARM IN COMMISSION OF A CRIME OF VIOLENCE, AND IMPOSES A MANDATORY MINIMUM SENTENCE OF 5 YEARS FOR COMMISSION OF A VIOLENT CRIME, WITH A FIREARM.

2. "GENERAL LICENSE AMENDMENT ACT OF 1989" - THIS BILL AUTHORIZES THE MAYOR TO REVOKE THE BUSINESS LICENSE FOR ANY BUSINESS THAT KNOWS OR HAS REASON TO KNOW THAT ILLICIT DRUG ACTIVITY IS TAKING PLACE ON THE PREMISES.

- 13 -

3. "SCHOOL SAFETY ZONE EMERGENCY ACT" - ESTABLISHES A MANDATORY MINIMUM SENTENCE OF 3 YEARS FOR 1ST OFFENSE, AND 6 YEARS FOR 2ND OFFENSE OF SELLING DRUGS ON OR WITHIN 1000 FEET OF A PUBLIC, PRIVATE OR PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.
4. "ANTI-DRUG ABUSE EMERGENCY AMENDMENT ACT OF 1989" - THIS BILL REDEFINES COCAINE AS A NARCOTIC DRUG. D.C. LAW 4-29 (THE D.C. UNIFORM CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES AMENDMENT ACT OF 1986) DEFINED COCAINE AS AN "ABUSIVE DRUG" INSTEAD OF A NARCOTIC DRUG. BY REDEFINING COCAINE AS A NARCOTIC DRUG, THE CRIMINAL PENALTIES FOR MANUFACTURING, DISTRIBUTING OR POSSESSING WITH INTENT TO MANUFACTURE OR DISTRIBUTE ARE INCREASED FROM A MANDATORY MINIMUM SENTENCE OF 20 MONTHS TO 4 YEARS, FROM A MAXIMUM OF 5 YEARS TO 15 YEARS, AND FROM A MAXIMUM FINE OF \$50,000 TO \$200,000. THIS BILL WILL ALSO BRING D.C. LAW REGARDING DEFINITION OF COCAINE

AS A NARCOTIC INTO CONFORMANCE WITH THE FEDERAL
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES LAW.

WITH REGARDS TO AMENDMENTS TO THE HOME RULE JURISDICTION,
I WOULD WELCOME CHANGES IN OUR CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.
PRESENTLY, WE ARE HAMPERED BY A BIFURCATED CRIMINAL
JUSTICE SYSTEM. OUR FINE POLICE OFFICERS MAKE ARRESTS AND
OUR CORRECTIONS SYSTEM OVERSEES INCARCERATION. BETWEEN ARREST AND
INCARCERATION, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HAS NO INFLUENCE OR
AUTHORITY. WE DO NOT DECIDE WHAT CHARGE IS FILED ON AN ARRESTEE
OR, INDEED, IF A CHARGE IS FILED. WE HAVE NO INFLUENCE ON WHAT
BAIL OR BOND IS SET IN A CASE.

WE DO NOT INFLUENCE THE JUDICIAL TEMPERAMENT OF JUDGES AND WE DO
NOT INFLUENCE THE PRIORITIES OF THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE. MIND
YOU, THIS IS NOT A CRITICISM OF ANY JUDGE AND IT IS NOT A
CRITICISM OF MR. STEPHENS, THE U.S. ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA. IT IS SIMPLY MY BELIEF THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE

- 15 -

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SHOULD BE ABLE TO DETERMINE AND MAKE,
JUDICIAL AND PROSECUTORIAL APPOINTMENTS.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I BELIEVE THAT THE ADOPTION OF A NATIONAL HAND GUN
LAW WOULD HAVE A DIRECT AND POSITIVE IMPACT ON THE VIOLENCE
ASSOCIATED WITH DRUG ACTIVITY. AS YOU KNOW, WE HAVE ONE OF THE
MOST STRINGENT GUN CONTROL LAWS IN THE COUNTRY. UNFORTUNATELY,
THOSE WHO ARE DISPOSED TO USING WEAPONS CAN EASILY FIND THEM
ACROSS OUR BORDERS.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I BELIEVE, ALSO, THAT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
WE NEED A SPECIAL COURT TO HANDLE DRUG AND VIOLENT CRIME
OFFENSES. ONE OF THE MAIN INHIBITORS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS
HAS BEEN THE DELAY IN PROSECUTION OF OFFENDERS AFTER LARGE NUMBERS
OF DRUG ARRESTS ARE MADE. A SPEEDY TRIAL IS ONE OF THE WAYS IN

WHICH GOVERNMENT CAN DEMONSTRATE ITS COMMITMENT TO CARRYING OUT ITS MANDATE FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

THIS SPECIAL COURT FOR DRUG AND VIOLENT CRIME WOULD OPERATE EXTENDED HOURS AND DAYS TO ENSURE THAT CHARGES ARE PROCESSED QUICKLY AND THAT OFFENDERS RECEIVE SWIFT AND CERTAIN PUNISHMENT. OBVIOUSLY, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SPECIAL COURT WOULD REQUIRE THE APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL JUDGES, ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND A COMPLEMENT OF APPROPRIATE COURT PERSONNEL.

IT'S MY BELIEF, ALSO, THAT OUR PRESENT COURTS SHOULD OPERATE SIXTEEN HOURS A DAY, SEVEN DAYS A WEEK -- SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS. THE DRUG DEALERS DON'T TAKE WEEKENDS OFF AND NEITHER SHOULD THE COURT SYSTEM.

ON COMBATting THE CRIME PROBLEMS IN THE FUTURE, MR. CHAIRMAN, OUR FIRST PRIORITY IS TO STOP THE KILLINGS AND RECLAIM OUR STREETS. GOOD POLICE WORK AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN THIS FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS IS ESSENTIAL. SECONDLY, WE HAVE TO FIND SOME WAY TO PREVENT OUR YOUNG PEOPLE FROM TAKING THE FIRST STEP INTO A LIFE OF DRUGS.

THIS PLAGUE OF DRUGS IS NOT CAUSED SIMPLY BY THE EASY AVAILABILITY OF DRUGS. IT IS CAUSED BY DEEP SOCIAL PROBLEMS THAT CUT LIKE A BLADE THROUGH THE FABRIC OF TRADITIONAL AMERICAN LIFE AND VALUES. IT IS CAUSED BY THE DESPAIR AND HORROR OF POVERTY. IT IS CAUSED BY THE TRAGEDY OF BROKEN FAMILIES, TEENAGE PREGNANCIES AND HOMELESSNESS. IT IS CAUSED BY THE SEEMING HOPELESSNESS OF ILLITERACY, IGNORANCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

WHILE THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HAS BEEN SINGULARLY AFFECTED BY DRUG VIOLENCE AND DRUG TRAFFICKING, WE ARE NOT ALONE. DRUGS ARE A

REGIONAL PROBLEM, A NATIONAL PROBLEM AND AN INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM. DRUG ABUSE AFFECTS EVERY ASPECT OF OUR SOCIETY. RICH AND POOR, BLACK AND WHITE, URBAN, SUBURBAN AND RURAL. NO ONE IS IMMUNE AND WE ALL ARE SUBJECT TO ITS DEVASTATION.

AS I STATED EARLIER, MR. CHAIRMAN, I HAVE MOBILIZED THE ENTIRE GOVERNMENT. THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS AND THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT ARE COOPERATING ON CLOSING "CRACK" HOUSES BY CITING HOUSING CODE VIOLATIONS. THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTED HOUSING AND THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT ARE FORCING EVICTIONS OF DRUG TRAFFICKERS FROM PUBLIC HOUSING.

WE HOPE THAT YOU CAN SEE THAT WE HAVE BEEN, FOR SOME TIME, ALMOST SINCE CRACK COCAINE FIRST APPEARED IN OUR COMMUNITY, ON A CONCERTED COURSE TO COMBAT THE DRUG PROBLEM. WE HAVE TAKEN A BALANCED APPROACH, ONE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, TREATMENT FOR ABUSERS,

EDUCATION AND PREVENTION FOR OUR YOUNG PEOPLE, AND TOTAL COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I WANT TO THANK YOU AND THE COMMITTEE FOR PROVIDING ME WITH THIS OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK BEFORE YOU TODAY AND I WANT TO REFER YOU AND THE COMMITTEE TO AN ARTICLE WRITTEN BY GEORGE GRIER, A SENIOR ASSOCIATE AT THE GREATER WASHINGTON RESEARCH CENTER, THAT APPEARED IN THE WASHINGTON POST ON APRIL 9, 1989. HIS ARTICLE DEBUNKED SEVERAL MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT THE DISTRICT. WE ARE NOT THE NATION'S CRIME CAPITAL. WE AGGRESSIVELY ARREST DRUG DEALERS. OUR COURTS ARE HARSH IN THEIR SENTENCING AND THE DISTRICT IS A SAFE PLACE TO VISIT, TO LIVE, TO WORK AND TO DO BUSINESS.

FINALLY, THERE IS A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WAGING A WAR AND WINNING A WAR. WE ARE WAGING A WAR WE CANNOT AFFORD TO LOSE AND WE ARE FIGHTING WITH EVERY RESOURCE WE CAN MUSTER.

I THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION AND WILL BE HAPPY TO ANSWER ANY
QUESTIONS YOU MAY HAVE.

STATEMENT OF THE
BLOOMINGDALE CIVIC ASSOCIATION
CRIME ACTION COMMITTEE OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

SUBMITTED BY GEORGE CRAWFORD, CIVIC ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT
ACCOMPANIED BY CRIME ACTION COMMITTEE CO-CHAIRS:

BEVERLY MITCHELL

JEAN THOMAS

TONY NORMAN

EVAN SHEPPARD

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES SENATE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
JUNE 8, 1989

Good morning, Mr. Chairman and other members of the Committee. We are honored to provide this testimony as part of the oversight hearing on the District of Columbia. We would like to provide a general overview of activities pursued by the Bloomingdale Civic Association's Crime Action Committee to begin to address drug-related issues in the neighborhood.

BACKGROUND

Bloomingdale is located in northwest Washington. The neighborhood is bordered on the north by Michigan Avenue, on the south by Florida Avenue, on the east by North Capitol Street, and on the west by Second Street.

The community is home to approximately 6,000 people. The Bloomingdale Civic Association was established in 1940 and has been active ever since in the community. The area has traditionally maintained a strong sense of community identity.

Last November, 70 members of our group formed the Crime Action Committee in response to a growing drug problem manifested in the shooting death of a neighborhood youth. The main purpose of the Committee is to address the issues precipitated in the community by the sale and distribution of illegal narcotics.

A summary of the major events in Bloomingdale during the past seven months will shed light on the critical issues facing the neighborhood.

- ° November 17, 1988 - a special meeting of the Civic Association was held to allow for expressions of concern and shock after a neighborhood youth had been shot to death on the corner of U Street and First Street, N.W. It was decided to invite Mayor Marion Barry to attend a follow-up meeting on November 21, 1988 to hear community concern first-hand.
- ° November 21, 1988 - Mayor Barry spoke to an Association meeting attended by 250 members. This recent killing culminated a long period of community concern about several open-air drug markets in the neighborhood.

Mayor Barry charged the residents with the task of organizing to work with city agencies and the Metropolitan Police to begin to address drug-related issues.

- ° End of November, 1988 - The first meeting of the Crime Action Committee was held. Over 45 of the 70 people who had signed up to participate volunteered to work on one of the three task forces.
- ° December, 1988 - January, 1989 - Crime Action members gathered statistics about the neighborhood and determined priorities for immediate action.
- ° January, 1989 to Present - Meetings held between the Metropolitan Police Department and the Mayor and the Crime Action Committee to work on resolving perceived community needs with existing city resources.
- ° April, 1989 - Status Report provided to Mayor Barry by Committee representatives about response of city agencies.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- ° Establish an information exchange network at the District level to provide members of civic groups and other community organizations to share "lessons learned" and successful experiences about topics concerning combatting the drug problem. The focus

should be very practical. The goal should be to maximize the effectiveness of the groups and reduce the time and effort it takes to make inroads.

- ° Recognize that drug addiction is a multi-faceted illness with biological, social and psychological roots that need to be addressed at the earlier stages of life through adulthood with such programs as community-oriented activities for children and youth, outreach programs to schools and other settings to identify, refer and quickly engage treatment; the expansion of sorely needed treatment capacity for residents, many of whom are not adequately covered by health insurance and a range of residential extended care settings.
- ° Earmark any special appropriated funds to the District and other communities around the country so that particular programs and applications are safeguarded.
- ° Provide earmarked funds to purchase police cars and other necessary equipment to sufficiently support additional police personnel.
- ° Augment the authority of prosecutors for property seizures to increase the penalty felt by apprehended drug dealers.

- ° Explore ways to allow retired law enforcement officers on a voluntary or paid basis to supplement the administrative responsibilities of active-duty police personnel in line with present plans to utilize the National Guard in this manner.
- ° Re-establish a pre-school program similar to the original Head Start in which children at that level are introduced to the learning process early.
- ° Provide job opportunities -- including entrepreneurial and creative options for children and adolescents as a means of reducing the allure of dealing drugs. Vocational rehabilitation must become more actively and creatively involved with school systems early on, assisting in the development and support for such entrepreneurial opportunities.

STATEMENT OF DAVID A. CLARKE, CHAIRMAN

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES SENATE

REGARDING THE CRIME PROBLEM IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
RESULTING FROM DRUG ABUSE AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTICS

JUNE 8, 1989

TESTIMONY OF
THE HONORABLE DAVID A. CLARKE
BEFORE THE SENATE
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
June 8, 1989

Chairman Glenn and other members of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, I am David A. Clarke, Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia. I am here today to testify in support of the Committee's investigation of the national problem of drugs and drug-related crime as these twin crises are manifest in the District of Columbia. Given the threat to the well-being of our community and nation, the Committee's exploration of the scope of the drug and drug-related crime problem, of efforts to eradicate the problem, and of appropriate means for the Congress to lend assistance to the District of Columbia's war against the drug plague is recognized and appreciated. The information which is shared here today will hopefully provide some new directions of value to the District as well as to other communities which are wrestling with the same drug dilemma.

In the same way that the federal government has stepped in to assist those victimized by floods, fires, and other natural disasters, and in the same way that it has stepped in to bail out major corporations whose

-2-

existence is jeopardized by economic factors beyond their control, and in the same way that it aided riot-torn communities in the 60's, it must once again rise to the occasion. The federal government itself has noticed that the national interest is at stake in connection with the drug problem - with the concerted and comprehensive action involving the Omnibus Drug Act of 1988 and these very hearings being cases in point.

I appear before you today in full recognition that the drug and drug-related crime malaise is international, national, regional, and local in its dimensions. Accordingly, our attempts to resolve the problem must be comprehensive and must reflect solutions which are multi-dimensional. The implications of our search for effective solutions must not only involve all levels of government, but must also recognize the key role which the private sector and citizens at-large must play.

As was concluded in a 1988 Rand Corporation study, the drug problem is not "...an inner city problem bound by race, age, profession or income level..." and that every segment of society and every community is effected by drug abuse.¹ The enormity of the drug problem and the resultant drain on human and financial resources requires solutions which extend far beyond the capability of any single jurisdiction to comprehensively address let alone eradicate.

Although the District of Columbia, like most other states, regions, and local jurisdictions in our country, welcomes the support and assistance of the federal government in addressing the drug problem, let there be no misunderstanding nor misinterpretation of the District's own efforts to fight

the drug and crime epidemic. Our efforts have included the allocation of major fiscal resources following numerous painstaking decision-making processes.

Accordingly, I would like to take this opportunity to provide a legislative perspective and status report on the local effort. Following the legislative overview, I will conclude my statement with some specific recommendations of how Congress and this Committee in particular can assist the District's efforts.

EXISTING LAW AND PROGRAMS

The District has one of the most comprehensive controlled substances laws in the country. Modelled on the federal law, the Uniform Controlled Substances Act (D.C. Law 4-29, effective August 5, 1981), which received the "enthusiastic support" of then-U.S. Attorney Charles Ruff, divides all controlled substances into five schedules. And, based on the testimony and submissions of federal experts at the time, it relates the degree of control over a substance to its potential for causing harm and addiction.

In addition to establishing this comprehensive drug control scheme, the law also provided for increased penalties for distribution to minors and substantially expanded the forfeiture provisions then extant. Thus, while improvements are always in order, the District's basic drug law is in order.

Prior to its passage, the predecessor Uniform Narcotic Drug Act treated all offenses alike, ranging from simple possession of a prescription-based cough medicine to the sale of heroin to a juvenile. Each offense was categorized as a misdemeanor for the first offense. The Uniform Controlled

Substances Act provided a scale of penalties based on the dangerousness of the drug and the kind of offense involved. Today, the simple possession of that cough medicine remains a misdemeanor, but the sale of heroin to a juvenile can bring 30 years.

Drugs are driving the violence, but guns are doing it. Sixty percent of last year's homicides in the District were drug-related; sixty-seven percent were committed with handguns. The District adopted one of the toughest handgun laws in the country in 1976. It banned the sale of handguns and limited possession to those who had registered them prior to 1976. And, from 1976 through 1987, the number of handgun homicides in the District was fewer than it had been prior to the passage of that law.

In 1988, things changed. The number of homicides went up as did the number of guns coming into the District from outside.

The Police Department has reported that over half of the guns recovered in Operation Clean-Sweep have come from Virginia gun stores. If the situation is to improve, it is clear that something will have to be done on the federal level and on the state level to stem the flow of handguns. In regard to gun control, I would note that in 1981, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments adopted Res. R22 - 81 calling for greater regional controls. I would also note my letters of January 1, 1988 (a sample of which is attached), requesting assistance from legislative leaders of Maryland and Virginia asking for help (Appendix A). Since then, in response to numerous calls for reform, including my own, Maryland has banned Saturday-night-specials and Virginia has enacted a one-day background check.

In 1982, the "District of Columbia Mandatory-Minimum Sentences Initiative"

was passed by the voters of the District. This law provides for a mandatory minimum sentence of five or ten years, for first or subsequent offenders respectively, for persons convicted of committing a crime of violence while armed. It also provides for a mandatory minimum sentence for persons convicted of manufacturing, distributing, or possessing with intent to manufacture or distribute, certain controlled substances, with the minimum sentence being dependent on the classification of the drug.

Even with the legislation we already have on the books, the Council is looking for ways to improve. For example, the Council provided for approximately 300 additional police officers plus 100 cadets by adding \$10,885 to the Mayor's request for the Metropolitan Police Department's budget for FY 1990. The additional funds were provided by the Council through adjustments to the base and were not included in that part of the FY 1990 budget action requiring tax increases.

Also, the Council and the Mayor recently worked out legislation that provides for mandatory minimum sentence for possession of a firearm while committing a crime of violence or dangerous crime as defined by law. The "Law Enforcement Emergency Amendment Act of 1989", D.C. Act 8-10, effective March 15, 1989, also amended the definition of "dangerous crime" to include drug related offenses.

Additionally, with respect to bail, D.C. Act 8-10 amended current D.C. law by creating a rebuttable presumption for pre-trial detention if there is a substantial probability that a crime of violence, a dangerous crime, or murder in the first degree was committed by a violator while armed.

The Council also amended the FY 1990 capital budget request of the Mayor

to include planning funds for a new jail on Judiciary Square and conversion of the existing jail into a prison.

Other measures relating to the impact of the crime emergency on youth have also being passed. We have passed a law requiring the prosecution of some youth as adults for crimes committed on school property. And, the Mayor has suggested enactment into District law certain federal provisions applicable to a crime committed within 1,000 feet of school property.

Obviously, criminal laws and punishment are not the only solutions to stopping the drug trade and its concomitant violence. The District also spends millions on drug rehabilitation services through the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Administration ("ADASA"), which is responsible for the identification, treatment, rehabilitation and prevention of substance abuse throughout the District.

In the fiscal year 1989 Supplemented budget, the Executive Branch requested a total of \$28,629,000 for the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Administration Program. This represented a decrease of \$270,000 from the approved fiscal year budget. Moving in the opposite direction the Council recommended that ADASA receive a total of \$30,316,00. This amount represented a \$1,687,000 increase in the nonpersonal services budget.

For fiscal year 1990, the Executive Branch requested \$28,880,000 for the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Administration Program. The Council on the other hand recommended that the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Administration Program receive \$31,595,000. The Council's action with respect to this recommendation represented an increase to the program budget of \$2,715,000.

In addition the Council added \$1,000,000 to the Recreation Department's Fiscal Year 1990 budget. The additional \$1,000,000 will be used for "youth at risk" who are potential victims of drug abuse.

PENDING MEASURES

Generally speaking, the elected leaders of the District of Columbia recognize that we must continue our attempts to get to the heart of the profit motive in the drug trade by creating laws to provide for stiffer forfeitures, to help ensure the safety of tenants in private and public housing units, and to suppress the distribution of the deadly weapons that permeate our streets.

Toward these ends, I have personally introduced legislation that addresses each of these matters. First, I have introduced a wide-sweeping drug racketeering bill that would get at not only drug dealers' assets involved in the commission of the crime for which he or she is convicted but also the assets which are the proceeds of criminal activity. Second, I have introduced legislation that would permit eviction of a tenant against whom probable cause has been found for the commission of a drug-related offense in his or her unit while on bail, or while on probation or parole for the commission of another drug-related offense. (Current law permits eviction upon conviction for the commission of any crime in the unit.) Third, I have introduced the "Handgun Manufacturers Strict Liability Act of 1989" which would hold manufacturers of handguns strictly liable for any damages and injuries proximately caused by the operation of a handgun. And fourth, I introduced a bill to permit the police department to establish anti-loitering zones in drug-infested areas.

Also, at its April 4th legislative session, the Council enacted legislation which incorporated key provisions of my anti-loitering bill along with provisions advanced by other members of the Council.

Other related measures are now pending before the Council. A list of the legislation which has been introduced is attached for your information and convenience (Appendix B).

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS

With respect to Congressional (and other federal) assistance, I would make the following suggestions that would greatly enhance our local efforts.

First, we need a national gun control policy and law. Local efforts aimed at stemming the influx of weapons are predisposed to less than optimal success without the support of the federal government to stem the flow of interstate commerce in weapons. Washington, D.C. provides one of the most vivid examples of the price local jurisdictions are paying for ineffective federal laws and enforcement in this area. We need a strong and unequivocal national policy against this trade and we need it now.

Second, we need to provide stricter enforcement of national drug laws that would effectively intercept the international production and distribution of narcotics that is flooding this country. We also need the federal government's help in reaching the national manufacture and distribution of drugs that are beginning to permeate U.S. markets.

Third, I strongly urge the members of this Committee collectively and in your individual capacities in the Senate, to work for the full appropriation of the \$2.8 billion authorization for the education and research, counseling, and interdiction programs provided under the Omnibus Drug Act of 1988. I, as one elected official representing a combined state and local level jurisdiction, welcome federal assistance.

Fourth, I urge the Congress to support temporary detailing of federal uniformed police - including the U.S. Capitol Police, the Park Police, the Secret Service, the Protective Service, and even the National Zoo police - to assist in the anti-narcotics trafficking and anti-crime campaign associated with illegal drug trafficking. I first publicly proposed the use of uniformed federal police. Subsequently, I have echoed this suggestion in hearings before committees of both the House and the Senate. To date and to the best of my knowledge the only formal response to the proposal has been the scheduling of a hearing on June 15 by the Subcommittee on Personnel and Police of the House Administration Committee. Although it is my understanding that the hearing will be limited to the prospective utilization of the U.S. Capitol Police, testimony by this Committee on June 15 and other advocacy by the Committee in support of my proposal would be helpful and greatly appreciated.

Fifth, I respectfully request that this Committee take steps to expedite Senate action on H.R. 2109 (originally H.R. 1502), legislation to authorize the addition of 700 additional officers to the Metropolitan Police Department. The bill also requires the development and implementation of a "community-oriented policing system", a provision which will be of particular interest to this Committee. H.R. 2109 calls for funding of the officers by an increase in the federal payment authorization. It is my hope that the members of this Committee will oppose any amendments to the bill or other efforts which would provide funding for the police through a direct or indirect charge against the federal payment or charge against any other funds or resource allocation contemplated under the District's FY 1990 budget as submitted to Congress.

-10-

Given the need for the officers and given the fact that the current \$430.5 million federal payment is currently less than one-third of the approximately \$1.5 billion dollars in taxes foregone to the District due to the federal presence, I believe that an increase in the federal payment authorization is more than justifiable. [Note: An explanation of the taxes foregone to the District due to the federal presence is contained in an appendix to the FY 1990 District of Columbia operating budget, a copy of which (appendix) is attached - Appendix C.]

With respect to H.R. 2109, the question may be asked as to how the figure of 700 police officers was derived. The goal of 700 police officers seems to grow from a memorandum from the Chief of Police, Maurice Turner, to the City Administrator, Carol Thompson, dated February 11, 1989, parts of which were reported to the press during the subsequent two weeks. That memo was dated three days after the Mayor submitted his proposed FY 1990 budget and before the Committee of the Whole, the Committee on the Judiciary, or the Council acted to increase the authorized strength. The Chief has confirmed that, at the time of his memo, he was aiming at an authorized strength of 4755 - 4055 (FY 1989 authorized strength) plus 700. I subsequently learned that the Chief wanted an additional 100 police officers for assignment to public housing units. So the need is for an additional 800 officers.

The Council's FY 1990 budget action would provide 300 of those officers. Should the federal government provide for 700 of the 800 officers, then the District could, through its budgetary processes (including action by the Council) use the funds set aside for 200 officers to fight the drug problem in other ways.

-11-

-- hopefully to address the demand side of the equation. [NOTE: I find it interesting and noteworthy that, throughout the country, it is the police who are saying that arrests and imprisonment can not be the total response. It is the police who are calling for increased educational and preventative measures.]

I am also in basic agreement with the provision that the multiple year authorization for the additional officers be contingent upon the development and implementation of a "community-oriented policing system" which would hopefully include "Neighborhood Watch" as a key component. In the interest of promoting greater citizen involvement in the drug eradication effort, I initiated a correspondence exchange several months ago with the Chief of Police, Maurice Turner. In the exchange, copies of which are attached (Appendix D), I asked that the police department play a greater leadership role in strengthening the "Neighborhood Watch" program. Leadership by the police in fostering better police-community relations, an opportunity afforded by "Neighborhood Watch" programs, is a cornerstone of any effective "community-oriented policing program". It was noted in my testimony on H.R. 2109 that the Council would want to be included in structuring the community policing plan and would therefore ask that the Congress include involvement of the Council in any legislation that might evolve.

Sixth, I urge the Committee to introduce and (or) support federal legislation which would require a coordinated federal/local public safety planning process in the District of Columbia. If efforts to reduce the drug and crime problem in the District are to succeed, the problem of the fragmented criminal justice system must be addressed.

The District government controls the Metropolitan Police Department and the Department of Corrections. The federal government controls the prosecutors, the assignment of prisoners to correctional systems, and the appointment of the city's judiciary. Each entity wants to play a leadership role in responding to crime, but without coordination, crime abatement efforts are reduced to chaotic competition.

Because the criminal justice system in Washington is operating under such a hybrid authority, it is imperative that Congress, with power over both the federal and local elements of the criminal justice system, require the development of a plan and that Congress oversee its implementation. On February 1, 1988, draft legislation to accomplish this end was sent to Congressman Walter E. Fauntroy (see Appendix E), however, the legislation has not been introduced to date.

And Seventh and finally Mr. Chairman, I respectfully request that this Committee use its considerable influence in expediting a more meaningful response from Drug Czar William Bennett, concerning the District's request for assistance from the Office of National Drug Control Policy. Mayor Barry testified before the Senate Appropriations Committee on May 10, that as of that date, the City had received no funds from the Office of National Drug Control Policy. I note that in addition to the Mayor's request for assistance, the Council has also requested assistance. In April, the Council adopted an emergency resolution in request for assistance from the Office of National Drug Control Policy. Among the specific requests contained in the resolution were requests for assistance involving prison facilities, treatment programs and facilities, technical and technological support, criminal justice

-13-

personnel, and law enforcement training. A copy of the resolution is attached (Appendix F).

In conclusion, it is my most sincere hope and prayer that the current administration, as well as this Congress, will continue to recognize the need for cooperation at all levels of government. This cooperation will be both achieved and furthered as the federal government joins state and local governments as an active participant in what must be a nationally coordinated response to the drug problem and its related violence. I know that we in the District of Columbia are appreciative of the gestures which have been made, and are being made by Congress including those of the Government Affairs Committee. And, as a result of the local-state-federal cooperation which is anticipated, we look forward to the realization of progress against the drug scourge which is premeating our community and our nation.

I thank you for this opportunity to appear before you today.

Footnote

1. "Drug Use and Drug Programs in the Washington Metropolitan Area: An Assessment", (Rand Corporation; July, 1988).



COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

January 1, 1988

The Honorable Clayton Mitchell
 Speaker of the House of Delegates
 State House
 Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Not too long ago, the District of Columbia considered, and ultimately adopted, legislation to raise the drinking age from 18 to 21. In doing so, we received much correspondence from our neighbors in Maryland and Virginia regarding a so-called blood-border. It seemed that, while the District of Columbia was not having a particularly difficult time with its citizens between the ages of 18 and 21 drinking and then becoming involved in vehicular homicide, a number of younger citizens of our neighboring jurisdictions were purchasing alcohol in Washington and then becoming involved in fatal actions closer to home.

Given this experience, it should not be too hard to appreciate our concern with our young people purchasing another substance at least as deadly as beer and wine in other jurisdictions and then coming home to kill each other with it, and that substance is handguns.

As you may know, the District adopted a strong regulation in 1976 that, among other things, prohibited the sale of handguns. Since that time, homicides-by-handgun have declined. However, while they do not appear to have reached the numbers that they were before the passage of our law, there has been a dramatic rise recently with too many of the victims being our younger citizens (19 in the last year alone).

Importantly, of those guns which were compensated and the sources of which were traced, the largest source by far has been Virginia and Maryland gun stores. Indeed, in one recent instance, our police arrested and charged an individual with using false identification to cross our border and import thirty guns for resale.

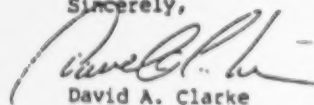
The regional character of this issue was recognized in 1981 by the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, of which I am now the president, when it recommended a uniform regulation, based on the District's regulation, which, *inter alia*, would ban the sale of handguns. The Council of Governments said at the time that "genuine firearms control must be regional, if not national in scope" and that "every journey or major effort must start with a first step."

The same pain which your citizens felt when their youth were being killed on the highways my citizens are now feeling when their youth are being slaughtered on the streets. If the dangerous substance of alcohol can be blamed for what happened there, the dangerous substance of handguns can be blamed for what is happening here. If there was any merit in one jurisdiction calling upon another for help in 1985, there is as much or more justification for the call I am making now.

In the name of the same concern for the future of the young, even the misguided young, which drove the us to a regional policy of drinking limitations, I implore you to consider seriously a regional policy on the prohibition of sale of handguns along the lines of what was recommended by the Council of Governments in 1981.

I look forward to hearing from you regarding this request.

Sincerely,



David A. Clarke
Chairman

APPENDIX B

**SUMMARY OF PENDING LEGISLATION (COUNCIL PERIOD VIII) REGARDING
DRUGS, DRUG-RELATED VIOLENCE AND OTHER ANTI-CRIME PROPOSALS**

1. Bill 8-3: Drug Racketeering Activity Prohibition Act of 1989:

Would provide for the seizure of all goods and investments of a drug dealer made or reasonably presumed to be made with the proceeds of drug racketeering; would prohibit knowing receipt of proceeds from drug racketeering activity, commission of certain drug offenses, any involvement in manufacture or distribution of narcotic drugs, and use of drug proceeds to acquire interest in immovable property or in an enterprise.

2. Bill 8-5: Drug Free Rental Housing Act of 1989:

Would eviction of a tenant where a court has found probable cause to believe that the tenant has been selling drugs while awaiting trial or while on parole/probation on similar charges; or where a court has found probable cause to believe that any person has been selling drugs from a rental unit while awaiting trial or while on parole/probation on similar charges and the tenant of that unit knowingly permitted it.

3. Bill 8-194: Residential Drug Related Evictions Act of 1989:

Intended to achieve a similar purpose as 8-5, would provide for eviction of a tenant where (1) owner establishes the unit is being used as a "drug haven" (as defined by the bill) or where 1 or more persons on the lease for the unit are participants in a drug haven within 100 yards of the lot on which the rental unit is located. Also provides for tenants within a building to petition the court for removal of another tenant based on a finding that the tenant's unit is a drug haven.

4. Bill 8-14: Omnibus Narcotic and Abusive Drug Interdiction Act of 1989:

Would amend certain sections of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act; would create a Drug Interdiction and Demand Reduction Fund funded by fines collected and assets derived from enforcement of the UCS; and would create the Drug Education and Prevention Foundation as a quasi-public, non-profit corporation.

5. Bill 8-50: District of Columbia Neighborhood Anti-Drug Trafficking Commission act of 1989:

Would create a 15-member commission to advise the Council regarding development of legislation and regulations concerning narcotics and narcotic trafficking in the District and its attendant dangers to the community.

6. Bill 8-132: Handgun Manufacturing Strict Liability Act of 1989:

Would impose strict liability on manufacturers of handguns for any injury or death resulting from the operation of a handgun; would provide exceptions to liability in the case of law enforcement use and for any person injured by a handgun during the commission of a felony.

7. Bill 8-139: Protection of Children from Exposure to Drug-Related Activity Amendment Act of 1989:

Would require law enforcement officers to report the presence of children living in homes where illegal drug activity is taking place, and would require Child Protective Services Division to investigate these reports and to provide for treatment and counselling to these families; would also provide for initiation of any other proceedings as may be necessary to protect the best interests of the children.

8. Bill 8-200: District of Columbia School Safety Zone Act of 1989:

Would prohibit distribution or possession with intent to distribute of controlled substances within 1000 feet of an elementary or secondary school in the District, or the commission of a crime of violence. Parallels existing federal legislation.

9. Bill 8-211: Comprehensive Anti-Drunk Driving Act of 1989:

Would substantially strengthen existing anti-drunk driving law to provide for, among other things: increased fee for reinstatement of revoked license, impoundment of drunk driver's vehicle, prohibition of operation of or riding in vehicle containing open alcoholic beverages, compensation for victims, and police arrest without warrant in certain circumstances.

10. Bill 8-240: District of Columbia Public School Firearm Prohibition Act of 1989:

Permanent legislation paralleling existing emergency and temporary legislation that provides for prosecution of 16-18 year old, who is charged with possession of a firearm within 500 feet of a public school building or other property, or public school-sponsored event, as an adult.

11. Bill 8-245: Anti-Drug Abuse Amendment Act of 1989:

Would amend existing Controlled Substances Act to redefine cocaine as a narcotic drug, thus increasing penalties for conviction of crime involving cocaine.

12. Bill S-246: Assault on a Law Enforcement Officer Amendment
Act of 1989:

Would amend existing law with regard to assaults on law enforcement personnel to extend the penalty for assaults on police officers, firefighters, and correctional officers to also include assaults on emergency medical employees and parking enforcement employees.

[See page A-5, Appendix C - "Taxes
Foregone"]

APPENDIX A: THE FEDERAL PAYMENT

Living in the nation's capital is for Washingtonians a source of great pride. However, the District's unique status among America's major cities brings with it special financial burdens. In recognition of the extraordinary net costs the District incurs as the nation's capital, the federal government makes an annual payment to the District government.

The District has long advocated the adoption of a formula-based federal payment that would establish a predictable payment level and allow for much more rational budget planning and preparation. To date, those efforts have been unsuccessful, and the size of the federal payment remains an annually negotiated amount influenced by many factors. Under the Home Rule Charter, the Mayor is directed to consider several elements of the costs and benefits of the federal presence in determining the amount of the federal payment to request. To the extent feasible, these elements should include tax revenue lost as a consequence of the limited commercial and industrial property in the District; the relative lack of taxable business income, which reflects the predominance of the public sector in the local economy; potential revenue that would be realized if exemptions from District taxes were eliminated; the net cost of providing public services for nonprofit corporations and businesses dealing exclusively with the federal government; recurring and nonrecurring costs of unreimbursed services provided for the federal government by District agencies and provided for the District government by federal agencies; expenditure requirements unique to the nation's capital, such as extraordinary security measures and ceremonial functions; the tax burdens on District residents compared with tax burdens in surrounding jurisdictions and comparable cities; and the level of federal grants available to the District in comparison with other state and local governments.

Over the last five years, many of the elements to be considered in setting the federal payment have increased. The payment level, however, has changed very little in nominal terms. In constant dollars, the payment has declined 16 percent.

FY 1990 OPERATING BUDGET

HISTORY OF THE FEDERAL PAYMENT

The federal contribution to the District of Columbia dates back to the establishment of the District as the nation's capital in 1800. Congress has undertaken comprehensive, formal reviews of the payment at least seven times in the past 100 years, and it thus far has reached one consensus: the extraordinary federal presence imposes significant net costs on the District for which the federal government acknowledges a financial obligation.

For approximately 90 years (1835-1925), the payment level was set according to a formula that provided funds ranging from 40 to 50 percent of the District budget. In 1925, however, the formula approach was abandoned in favor of a lump-sum concept, with the annual payment being based on negotiations between the District and the federal government. Since that time, the federal share of the District budget has ranged from a low of 9 percent to a high of 30 percent. If the District receives the \$430.5 million recommended by the President in the FY 1990 budget of the U.S. Government, the federal payment will finance approximately 14.1 percent of the District's FY 1990 budget, the lowest ratio in 24 years.

While the Home Rule Act delegated many authorities to an elected District government, it did not change the fundamental relationship between the District and the federal government. Congress still maintains ultimate legislative authority over the District and still enacts annual appropriations for locally generated tax revenues, as well as the federal payment.

Nevertheless, the advent of home rule introduced two new features to the federal payment process. First, the Home Rule Charter authorized payment levels several years in advance, thereby avoiding the time-consuming process of obtaining new authorization amounts each year. Second, the charter provided for growth in the authorized level. Unfortunately, initial actual appropriations fell short of the authorization and did not increase steadily. However, between FY 1981 and FY 1985, as requested by the President, the federal payment authorization was increased annually, and those amounts were fully appropriated in the budget act. In FY 1986, Congress concurred with the President's recommendation to appropriate the same amount as in the previous years, but in FY 1987 increased the appropriated amount to \$444.5 million. In FY 1988, constrained by the summit agreement on deficit reduction, Congress added only \$5.5 million to the \$425 million recommended by the President. The President proposed \$430.5 million in his FY 1989 budget, and Congress appropriated the same amount.

Since FY 1974 the federal payment, as shown in Table A-1, has provided less than one-fourth of the funds needed to finance the District's

APPENDIX A

programs and generally has represented a declining share of the total operating budget since home rule. Because of this relative decline in the federal payment, a greater portion of the budget has been financed through taxes imposed on District residents and businesses. In addition, the failure of the federal payment to grow in recent years has aggravated the District's current budgetary pinch.

Through the years, the variability of the federal payment has made it difficult for the District to develop more realistic long-range programs

Table A-1
FEDERAL PAYMENT IN RELATION TO ORIGINAL OPERATING BUDGET
(\$ Millions)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total Original Operating Budget¹</u>	<u>Federal Payment¹</u>	<u>Percent of Original Operating Budget</u>
1974	841.4	187.5	22.3
1975	919.9	226.2	24.6
1976	1,042.1	248.9	23.9
1977	1,131.0	276.6	24.4
1978	1,260.8	276.0	21.9
1979	1,335.7	250.0	18.7
1980	1,426.0	276.5	19.4
1981	1,457.9	300.0	20.6
1982	1,586.3	336.6	21.2
1983	1,792.1	361.0	20.1
1984	1,915.7	386.0	20.1
1985	2,119.6	425.0	20.1
1986	2,277.7	412.4	18.1
1987	2,426.1	444.5	18.3
1988	2,593.7	430.5	16.6
1989	2,813.7	430.5	15.3
1990	3,060.6 ³	430.5 ²	14.1

1. Excludes federal payments for special purposes (criminal justice, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, education, etc.).

2. Proposed by the President.

3. Includes a \$5.5 million amendment to be proposed, pending the appropriation of a \$430.5 million federal payment.

FY 1990 OPERATING BUDGET

and financial plans. In fact, the uncertainty of the payment is one of the factors that led to less-than-optimum ratings for the District's long-term general obligation bonds. This uncertainty was reduced in the early 1980's. The authorized federal payment grew at about the same rate as District tax revenue, and Congress appropriated the full authorized amount. Late in the first quarter of FY 1986, however, Congress subjected the FY 1986 federal payment to the across-the-board cuts applied to most domestic programs in the federal budget under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-177). Halfway through the fiscal year, the District sustained a \$12.6 million loss in the federal payment resulting from these across-the-board cuts and was forced to adjust its budget immediately. A much greater automatic reduction in the FY 1987 federal payment was avoided when, three months into the budget year, Congress reached agreement on a continuing resolution for the entire U.S. budget that met the mandatory deficit ceiling and appropriated the full \$444.5 million federal payment approved by the committee of conference.

Setting the FY 1988 federal payment continued that uncertainty. Substantial changes in sequestration procedures would have resulted in a federal payment ranging from \$397.6 million to \$423.8 million, depending on the timing of the granting of permanent spending authority vis-a-vis the issuance of the final sequestration order. Once again, a last-minute administration and congressional budget summit agreement averted the sequester. Nevertheless, the committee of conference subsequently lowered the federal payment below the Senate mark to meet new across-the-board budget reduction targets established by the budget summit. Although the FY 1989 federal budget escaped sequestration, severe spending restrictions resulted in no change in the District's federal payment appropriation. Until the protracted federal decision making about cutbacks ceases, presumably in FY 1993 when the budget must be balanced, the final federal payment level will probably remain uncertain until about two to three months into each budget year.

SETTING THE FEDERAL PAYMENT LEVEL

Several studies over the past 150 years have attempted to define more precisely the fiscal relationship between the federal government and the District of Columbia. The Committee on the Organization and Effectiveness of the District of Columbia Government (Nelsen Commission) undertook such a study and published its results in 1972. The commission concluded that "the federal payment . . . will continue to represent a kind of equilibrium, balancing extraordinary net benefits of the federal presence with extraordinary net costs, however these benefits and costs may be defined."

APPENDIX A

While the many studies of the federal payment have introduced a variety of new factors, the bottom line is that not all the extraordinary net costs that the District bears can be quantified exactly. Especially difficult to measure are the benefits redounding to the District as the nation's capital. Among those are a strong tourist industry, a handsome monumental core and park system, and federal concern for an attractive downtown. The remainder of this section describes the various factors that influence the federal payment and quantifies, to the extent feasible, many of the variables affecting the federal payment amount.

FOREGONE TAXES

The District loses substantial amounts of revenue because of the federal presence and explicit federal policy decisions that limit the District's taxation powers. Prohibitions on commuter taxes, congressionally established exemptions for foreign and diplomatic property, and federal ownership or use of about 44 percent of all real property all result in a loss

Table A-2
TAX REVENUES FOREGONE BECAUSE OF FEDERAL PRESENCE
AND POLICIES, FY 1985 AND FY 1989 (\$ Millions)

	FY 1985	FY 1989
I. Revenues lost because of federally mandated exemptions from District property taxes		
Federal real estate	320.8	353.7
Other exemptions (foreign governments and special acts of Congress)	32.1	33.6
Federal and other personal property	45.0	66.3
Subtotal	397.9	453.6
II. Revenues lost because of federal restrictions on District taxing authority		
Nonresident individual income tax	654.2	950.2
Appointees and congressional employees	6.0	6.5
Subtotal	660.2	956.7
III. Nonproperty tax revenues lost from diplomatic exemptions	23.7	36.7
IV. Revenues lost because of federal restrictions on taxation of the military	28.0	34.3
Total taxes foregone	1,109.8	1,481.3

Source: Department of Finance and Revenue, September 1988.

FY 1990 OPERATING BUDGET

estimated at about \$1.5 billion at the 1989 tax-year rates. If the District's tax base included those properties and income, the current property and income tax burdens could be lowered on average by 53 percent and still generate the same amount of local revenue that is possible with the current restricted base. Table A-2 presents the estimated FY 1989 taxes foregone because of the federal presence and federal taxing restrictions. More than 97 percent of that total is due to property and income tax losses. The table also shows that over the past four years the revenue foregone because of federal restrictions has increased 33.5 percent. The federal payment has increased only 1.3 percent.

COSTS OF SERVICES

The District of Columbia and the federal government provide each other with a wide variety of services, ranging from the Smithsonian's Anacostia Neighborhood Museum to the District Fire Department's crash coverage for all presidential and vice presidential helicopter landings and takeoffs. Many of those services and their associated costs are easily quantifiable, and reimbursement is explicitly included in the respective federal or District budget. For example, the District pays the federal government each year for prisoner care by the Bureau of Prisons, and the federal government pays the District for water and sewer services and the Capitol Page School. Many services, such as fire protection and accessibility to national museums, are not easily quantifiable, however, and reimbursement by the respective government receiving the benefits is not provided.

There are many conceptual and technical problems associated with measuring the cost of those intergovernmental services. The services must be carefully identified and satisfactory methods found for evaluating the benefits and allocating fixed and variable costs. Many services are jointly consumed by the District and federal governments, making cost and benefit allocations difficult. Examples include police protection rendered by both District and federal police forces and the extensive system of parks and recreation programs provided by both governments. To measure and place a value on each item of service would require a vast amount of statistical work entailing substantial personnel costs and considerable controversy. Rather than embark on such an enterprise, each level of government has chosen, in effect, to absorb the costs of the numerous unreimbursed programs within the regular operating budget of the responsible agency. In formulating the federal payment request, one must take into account the relative in-kind contribution made by each level of government, even if the contribution itself cannot be quantified.

APPENDIX A

INTERCITY EXPENDITURE COMPARISONS

Responsibilities borne by the District of Columbia government are much broader than those of most other cities. The District finances a full range of public services normally provided by city, county, special district, and state governments. Some of the nonmunicipal services that the District provides include elementary, secondary, and higher education; public assistance; public health; hospitals; courts; correctional facilities; motor vehicle registration; motor vehicle operator licensing; insurance and public utility regulation; minimum wage enforcement; employment services; and unemployment compensation.

Over the last ten or more years, the nation has witnessed a clear trend toward shifting the cost of selected services, particularly social and health programs, from municipal governments to larger units and, until relatively recently, from states to the federal government. There has been a growing awareness that cities will be unable to survive unless regions, states, and the federal government share more extensively in the cities' financial responsibilities. The District, however, has no county or state government to help share the costs of state-related services. Its unique status as a city-state requires the District to assume full financial responsibility for all state-related services, despite the limited boundaries established by the Constitution and the narrow tax base prescribed by Congress.

When expenditures by the District and other cities are divided into those traditionally provided by municipal governments and those usually delivered or financed by other governmental units, it is clear how different the District is from most cities. In FY 1986, 23 cities of comparable populations in the U.S. spent 49.4 percent of their budgets on municipal activities. Those activities included, for example, police and fire protection. In the District, however, only 38.6 percent of the budget was available for municipal functions, with 61.4 percent of the budget being absorbed by functions that those cities typically do not provide. Some of the nonmunicipal services the District provides are all levels of education, public assistance, public health, hospitals, courts, correctional facilities, insurance regulation, and unemployment compensation.

FY 1990 OPERATING BUDGET

INTERCITY TAX AND FEDERAL GRANT COMPARISONS

One of the charter provisions pertaining to the federal payment requires a comparison of District tax burdens and federal grants with the burdens and grants of other jurisdictions. While it is easy to determine these figures for the District, it is very difficult to know what to compare them with. No jurisdiction in the United States shares the District's city-state attributes.

Like its expenditure pattern, the District's revenue structure is unique and comprehensive, one that combines local taxes and fees (property taxes, water and sewer charges, and traffic fines) with state taxes and fees (income taxes, sales and excise taxes, motor vehicle registration fees, and gas consumption taxes). Despite such a comprehensive revenue structure, the District lacks the tax base that a typical city or state would have. Some of those differences have been discussed above and result from unusual taxation restrictions or from the domination of the District's economy by the public sector (see Economic Outlook in chapter II). Other differences result from the District's unusually high percentage of low-income residents.

Cities generally receive state funds from their respective state treasuries and receive direct grants from the federal government, as well as indirect federal grants that cannot be identified separately because they pass through the state government and become comingled with state aid. Since the District does not receive any state assistance, it is important to make intercity revenue comparisons on the basis of total intergovernmental aid, not on federal grants alone. To do otherwise would overstate the District's dependence on federal monies. Moreover, because the District receives federal grant programs that are provided exclusively or predominantly for state and county governments, as well as grants for central cities, the District's total for federal grants tends to be higher than, but not really comparable with, that of other cities.

Finally, the federal payment itself poses a problem when comparing District revenue with the revenue of cities of comparable size. Because the federal payment is a unique payment rather than a grant program, it is misleading to show federal payment amounts as intergovernmental aid. Some studies include federal payment receipts among own-source revenue because the payment is usually considered to be part user charge and part payment-in-lieu-of-taxes.

APPENDIX A

INTERGOVERNMENTAL SOURCES. When District revenue is classified as either that raised through local efforts (own source) or that received from other jurisdictions (intergovernmental sources), the District's reliance on own-source revenue is comparable with, if not higher than, that of other cities. To avoid biasing the results, the federal payment was not included in those comparisons. In FY 1986, the District obtained 79 percent of its funds from own-source revenue, while the 50 largest cities as well as the 15 cities with populations between 500,000 and 999,999 (the District excluded) received 65 percent of their funds from own-source revenue. The District received (net of the federal payment) a larger share of its revenue from the federal government--about 21 percent of all revenue for the District as opposed to about 9 to 11 percent for the cities described above.

TAX BURDENS. Difficult technical issues also are faced in comparing tax burdens across communities that have different taxation powers at each level of government, different tax rates, and different economic bases on which taxes are levied. To overcome those obstacles, the District has conducted tax-burden studies that attempt to indicate the full state and local tax liability of identical families living in each jurisdiction being compared. Using a hypothetical profile of families in various income brackets, it is possible to compare the taxes a family would pay in each community in the major tax categories: property, income, and sales.

Comparing the total tax burden as a percentage of income in the District and the Washington metropolitan area shows that the District has a higher tax burden at the \$20,000 level and above. In addition, the disparity generally grows with higher incomes, reflecting the progressive nature of the District's tax structure (see Figure A-1). Tax burdens by each major category are given in Table A-3, and the area tax rates are shown in Table A-4. Table A-3 reveals that District tax burdens are generally lower than in the surrounding metropolitan area only for automobiles.

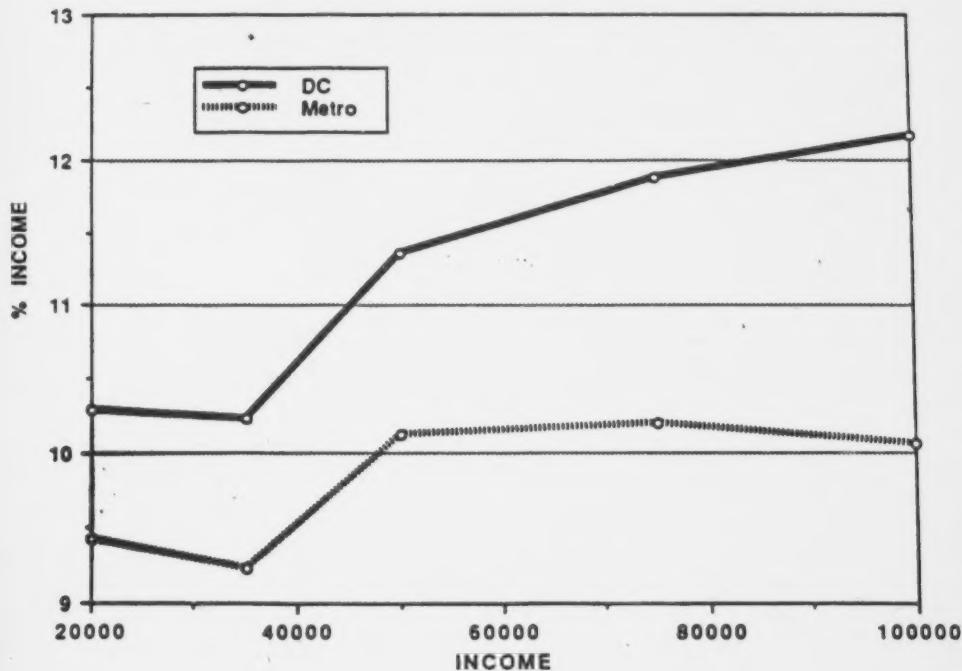
Although the District often is asked to compare District taxes with the taxes of other cities and the taxes of state and local governments, both exercises distort the true picture. Other states' average tax burdens include rural areas with lower service needs and thus underestimate what city residents in other states are paying. Similarly, looking only at city-level taxes in other cities ignores the fact that District taxes really include state taxes and thus overestimates what District residents are paying.

FY 1990 OPERATING BUDGET

The only meaningful comparisons are between the District total tax burdens and the state and local tax burdens of other major metropolitan areas (see Table A-5). A 1987 study of tax burdens in the District compared with total state and local tax burdens of the largest city in each state showed that the District ranked tenth to twelfth highest, depending on income level. For families with incomes of \$35,000, the following cities had higher total tax burdens (in descending order): Newark (New Jersey), Milwaukee, Bridgeport, Portland (Maine), Philadelphia, Detroit, New York, Portland (Oregon), and Providence. At the \$20,000 income level, the District's tax burdens were 27.7 percent higher than the 51-city average, and at the \$100,000 level, the District's tax burdens were 32.5 percent above the average.

Figure A-1

TOTAL TAX BURDEN: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA VS. METROPOLITAN AREA, 1987



Source: D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue.

APPENDIX A

Table A-3. MAJOR STATE AND LOCAL TAX BURDENS FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR RESIDING IN SELECTED WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA JURISDICTIONS (1987 DATA) begins on the following page.

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FY 1990 OPERATING BUDGET

Table A-3
 MAJOR STATE AND LOCAL TAX BURDENS FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR RESIDING IN SELECTED
 WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA JURISDICTIONS (1987 DATA)

		MARYLAND		
TAX	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	CHARLES COUNTY	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	PR. GEORGE'S COUNTY
		\$ 20,000 INCOME LEVEL		
Income	\$ 768	\$ 724	\$ 749	\$ 749
Sales & Use	379	238	238	238
Real Estate	739	555	851	668
Automobile	174	160	160	160
TOTAL	\$ 2,060	\$1,677	\$1,998	\$ 1,815
RANK	(2)	(8)	(3)	(5)
		\$ 35,000 INCOME LEVEL		
Income	\$ 1,516	\$1,523	\$1,574	\$ 1,574
Sales & Use	529	354	354	354
Real Estate	1,354	925	1,418	1,114
Automobile	182	168	168	168
TOTAL	\$ 3,581	\$2,970	\$3,514	\$ 3,210
RANK	(2)	(7)	(3)	(5)
		\$ 50,000 INCOME LEVEL		
Income	\$ 2,696	\$2,497	\$2,583	\$ 2,583
Sales & Use	680	476	476	476
Real Estate	2,014	1,321	2,026	1,591
Automobile	292	243	243	243
TOTAL	\$ 5,682	\$4,537	\$5,328	\$ 4,893
RANK	(2)	(8)	(3)	(5)
		\$ 75,000 INCOME LEVEL		
Income	\$ 4,698	\$3,972	\$4,108	\$ 4,108
Sales & Use	833	606	606	606
Real Estate	3,111	1,981	3,039	2,386
Automobile	266	235	235	235
TOTAL	\$ 8,908	\$6,794	\$7,988	\$ 7,335
RANK	(2)	(8)	(3)	(6)
		\$100,000 INCOME LEVEL		
Income	\$ 6,853	\$5,461	\$5,649	\$ 5,649
Sales & Use	1,038	786	786	786
Real Estate	3,989	2,510	3,849	3,023
Automobile	288	258	258	258
TOTAL	\$12,168	\$9,015	\$10,542	\$ 9,716
RANK	(1)	(8)	(3)	(5)

Source: D.C. Department of Finance of Revenue.

APPENDIX A

BY	VIRGINIA				
	ALEXANDRIA	ARLINGTON COUNTY	FAIRFAX COUNTY	LOUDOUN COUNTY	PR. WILLIAM COUNTY
\$ 20,000 INCOME LEVEL					
Income	\$ 408	\$ 408	\$ 408	\$ 408	\$ 408
Sales & Use	370	344	344	344	344
Real Estate	1,030	624	796	493	700
Automobile	442	382	423	370	368
TOTAL	\$ 2,250	\$1,758	\$1,971	\$1,615	\$1,820
RANK	(1)	(7)	(4)	(9)	(6)
\$ 35,000 INCOME LEVEL					
Income	\$ 963	\$ 963	\$ 963	\$ 963	\$ 963
Sales & Use	504	468	468	468	468
Real Estate	1,717	1,040	1,326	822	1,166
Automobile	579	495	552	472	469
TOTAL	\$ 3,763	\$2,966	\$3,309	\$2,725	\$3,066
RANK	(1)	(8)	(4)	(9)	(6)
\$ 50,000 INCOME LEVEL					
Income	\$ 1,732	\$1,732	\$1,732	\$1,732	\$1,732
Sales & Use	633	588	588	588	588
Real Estate	2,452	1,486	1,894	1,175	1,666
Automobile	1,096	911	1,035	887	881
TOTAL	\$ 5,913	\$4,717	\$5,249	\$4,382	\$4,867
RANK	(1)	(7)	(4)	(9)	(6)
\$ 75,000 INCOME LEVEL					
Income	\$ 2,936	\$2,936	\$2,936	\$2,936	\$2,936
Sales & Use	762	708	708	708	708
Real Estate	3,678	2,229	2,841	1,762	2,499
Automobile	1,504	1,242	1,416	1,203	1,194
TOTAL	\$ 8,880	\$7,115	\$7,901	\$6,609	\$7,337
RANK	(1)	(7)	(4)	(9)	(5)
\$100,000 INCOME LEVEL					
Income	\$ 4,176	\$4,176	\$ 4,176	\$4,176	\$4,176
Sales & Use	931	865	865	865	865
Real Estate	4,659	2,823	3,599	2,232	3,165
Automobile	1,729	1,431	1,628	1,375	1,367
TOTAL	\$11,495	\$9,295	\$10,268	\$8,648	\$9,573
RANK	(2)	(7)	(4)	(9)	(6)

FY 1990 OPERATING BUDGET

Table 4-4
 SELECTED STATE AND LOCAL TAX RATES IN THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA, FY1988

TAXES AND FEES	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	MARYLAND		
		CHARLES COUNTY	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	PR. GEORGE'S COUNTY
<u>Real Estate 1/</u>				
Nominal Rate	\$1.22	\$2.32	\$3.23	\$2.61
Assessment Level	100%	43.48%	43.48%	43.48%
Effective Rate	\$1.22	\$1.01	\$1.40	\$1.13
<u>Sales and Use</u>				
General Rate	6%	5%	5%	5%
<u>Individual</u>	6%-10%	7.25%	3%-7.5%	3%-7.5%
<u>Personal Property*</u>	...	...	...	...
<u>Auto Registration</u>				
3,499 lbs. or less	\$45	\$27	\$27	\$27
3,500 - 3,700 lbs.	\$78	\$27	\$27	\$27
3,701 - 4,000 lbs.	\$78	\$41	\$41	\$41
Over 4,000 lbs.	\$78	\$41	\$41	\$41
<u>Gasoline</u>				
(per gallon)	15.5c	18.5c ^{5/}	18.5c ^{5/}	18.5c ^{5/}

*Effective rate per \$100 applicable to private automobiles.

1/Rates shown include the Maryland state real property tax rate of 21 cents per \$100 assessed value.

2/Based on National Automobile Dealers Association Used Car Guide average trade-in value.

3/Based on National Automobile Dealers Association Used Car Guide average loan value.

4/Includes \$25 state registration fee for vehicles 4,000 pounds or less; \$30 for vehicles over 4,000 pounds.

5/Effective July 1, 1987, the Maryland gasoline tax rate increased from 13.5c to 18.5c per gallon.

6/Effective January 1, 1987, the Virginia gasoline tax rate increased from 15.0c to 17.5c per gallon.

7/Plus a 2% sales tax on the total sales price.

Source: D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue.

APPENDIX A

TAXES AND FEES	VIRGINIA				
	ALEXANDRIA	ARLINGTON COUNTY	FAIRFAX COUNTY	LOUDOUN COUNTY	PR. WILLIAM COUNTY
<u>Real Estate</u>					
Nominal Rate ^{1/}	\$1.34	\$0.92	\$1.32	\$0.88	\$1.30
Assessment Level	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Effective Rate	\$1.34	\$0.92	\$1.32	\$0.88	\$1.30
<u>Sales and Use</u>					
General Rate	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
<u>Individual</u>	2%-5.75%	2%-5.75%	2%-5.75%	2%-5.75%	2%-5.75%
<u>Personal Property*</u>	\$4.90 ^{2/}	\$4.40 ^{3/}	\$4.57 ^{2/}	\$4.20 ^{3/}	\$3.75 ^{2/}
<u>Auto Registration</u>					
3,499 lbs. or less	\$50 ^{4/}	\$30 ^{4/}	\$45 ^{4/}	\$45 ^{4/}	\$ 45 ^{4/}
3,500 - 3,700 lbs.	\$50 ^{4/}	\$30 ^{4/}	\$45 ^{4/}	\$45 ^{4/}	\$ 45 ^{4/}
3,701 - 4,000 lbs	\$50 ^{4/}	\$30 ^{4/}	\$45 ^{4/}	\$45 ^{4/}	\$ 45 ^{4/}
Over 4,000 lbs	\$55 ^{4/}	\$35 ^{4/}	\$55 ^{4/}	\$50 ^{4/}	\$ 50 ^{4/}
<u>Gasoline Tax</u> (per gallon)	17.5c ^{6/ 7/}	17.5c ^{6/ 7/}	17.5c ^{6/ 7/}	17.5c ^{6/}	17.5c ^{6/}

*Effective rate per \$100 applicable to private automobiles.

^{1/}Rates shown include the Maryland state real property tax rate of 21 cents per \$100 assessed value.

^{2/}Based on National Automobile Dealers Association Used Car Guide average trade-in value.

^{3/}Based on National Automobile Dealers Association Used Car Guide average loan value.

^{4/}Includes \$25 state registration fee for vehicles 4,000 pounds or less; \$30 for vehicles over \$4,000 pounds.

^{5/}Effective July 1, 1987, the Maryland gasoline tax rate increased from 13.5c to 18.5c per gallon.

^{6/}Effective January 1, 1987, the Virginia gasoline tax rate increased from 15 cents to 17.5c per gallon.

^{7/}Plus a 2% sales tax on the total sales price.

FY 1990 OPERATING BUDGET

Table A-5
TAX BURDENS IN D.C. COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE FOR THE LARGEST CITY IN EACH
STATE (BY INCOME CLASS), 1987

<u>\$20,000</u>				<u>\$35,000</u>			
	<u>D.C.</u>	<u>51 City¹ Average</u>	<u>Percent Difference</u>		<u>D.C.</u>	<u>51 City¹ Average</u>	<u>Percent Difference</u>
Income	\$ 802	\$ 418	91.8%	\$1,795	\$1,016	76.7%	
Property	731	734	-0.5%	1,291	1,272	1.5%	
Sales	379	393	-3.5%	529	549	-3.6%	
Auto	174	193	-9.8%	182	237	-23.3%	
Total	\$2,086	\$1,634	27.7%	\$3,797	\$2,861	32.8%	

<u>\$50,000</u>				<u>\$75,000</u>			
	<u>D.C.</u>	<u>51 City¹ Average</u>	<u>Percent Difference</u>		<u>D.C.</u>	<u>51 City¹ Average</u>	<u>Percent Difference</u>
Income	\$2,759	\$1,819	51.7%	\$4,734	\$3,116	51.9%	
Property	1,892	1,873	1.0%	2,893	2,864	1.0%	
Sales	680	705	-3.5%	833	864	-3.6%	
Auto	292	394	-25.8%	266	522	-49.0%	
Total	\$5,623	\$4,436	26.7%	\$8,726	\$6,793	28.5%	

<u>\$100,000</u>			
	<u>D.C.</u>	<u>51 City¹ Average</u>	<u>Percent Difference</u>
Income	\$ 6,882	\$4,510	52.6%
Property	3,694	3,637	1.6%
Sales	1,038	1,078	-3.7%
Auto	321	596	-46.2%
Total	\$11,935	\$9,007	32.5%

¹ Average of cities actually levying tax

Source: D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue.



COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

March 13, 1989

Chief Maurice T. Turner, Jr.
Chief of Police
Metropolitan Police Department
Room 5080, Municipal Center
300 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, D. C. 20001

Dear Chief Turner:

At the hearings on the Police Department's FY 1990 budget proposal and the FY 1989 supplemental budget request, I urged you to consider reactivation of the Neighborhood Watch Program with whatever adjustments are needed in the program to address the current drug and homicide crisis. As this crisis weighs upon all of us more and more and as all of us try harder and harder to think of what it is that can be done to respond, I become more and more convinced of the necessity to involve our citizens in every way possible.

I understand and appreciate the intense efforts of the Police Department. I am sure that your intensive work is part of the reason why some neighborhood groups who want to be a part of the struggle do not feel that they are getting adequate police assistance and feel frustrated and unappreciated.

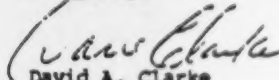
I could understand that you might feel that the leadership for such involvement should come from outside your department. Under normal circumstances I would probably agree. However, for various reasons, the circumstances are not normal. I will not make of this letter an opportunity to discuss why elected leadership is not completely adequate in this regard. I will point out however that the people look to you and your department with a degree of trust and, when fear is part of the reason that citizens do not do something, the knowledge that the police are working closely with them often encourages them to do that which they would not otherwise do.

Therefore, like it or not, I believe that you and your department are the best people who can effectively organize the citizens of the city into the kind of proactive programs in which they need to be involved to effectively fight the drug and violence problem.

I do not need to tell you that when citizens are involved they regain confidence in their city and themselves and they provide a rich source of information and other resources in the struggle. I am convinced that we cannot win this war with our citizens cowering in their homes behind locked doors. I am also convinced that certain conditions are going to have to be met if they are to come forth and participate in the struggle.

As always, I remain appreciative of your fine work and that of your department.

Sincerely,


David A. Clarke
Chairman

DAC/bjm



GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20001

April 11, 1989

Honorable David A. Clarke
Chairman, Council of the
District of Columbia
1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

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CHAIRMAN
D.C. COUNCIL

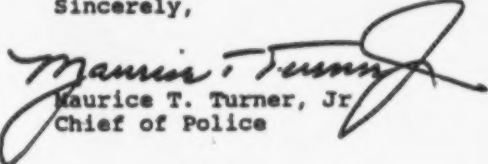
Dear Chairman Clarke:

This is in reply to your letter dated March 13, 1989, wherein you suggest that the Neighborhood Watch Program be reactivated to address the current drug and homicide crisis. First, I would like to state that our Neighborhood Watch Programs have been and will remain active throughout the city. Since August of 1988, this department has reregistered 1,729 residents back into the Neighborhood Watch Program and 1,226 new householders have been enrolled into our Neighborhood Anti-Burglary Program which is similar to Neighborhood Watch but offers enhanced participation to householders.

In addition, this department has expanded these programs to address the city's current drug and homicide phenomenon. This information will soon be disseminated to the householders currently participating in the program, and it is now being incorporated in our presentations for new enrollees.

I hope the information provided will be helpful and addresses your concerns. However, should there be any further questions regarding this matter, Inspector Melvin L. Clark, Director of Community Relations Division, is available to discuss them with you or your staff. He can be reached on 727-4282.

Sincerely,


Maurice T. Turner, Jr.
Chief of Police



COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

April 17, 1989

Chief Maurice T. Turner, Jr.
Chief of Police
Metropolitan Police Department
Room 5080, Municipal Center
300 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, D. C. 20001

Dear Chief Turner:

Thank you very much for your letter of April 11, 1989, replying to my letter of March 13, 1989. I appreciate very much the fact of the response. However, frankly, I had hoped for a greater degree of detail which would enable me to inform constituents as to how they may enroll in the effort, what are the programmatic proponents of the approach, and some information about its demonstrated effectiveness. Essentially, I would like to have a response that I could share with all the people with whom I shared my letter to you and from which citizens could develop some confidence and maybe even an interest in participation.

I would therefore, appreciate it very much if you could cause the matter to be readdressed in a more detailed fashion.

I continue to be appreciative of your good work and that of your department.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "David A. Clarke".
David A. Clarke
Chairman

DAC/bjm



COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

February 1, 1988

The Honorable Walter E. Fauntroy
2135 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Walter:

Enclosed, for your review and possible introduction before the Congress, is a bill I have developed entitled the "District of Columbia Comprehensive Public Safety Planning Act". The purpose of this bill is to require all segments of the District's criminal justice system to join together in developing a 5-year comprehensive public safety plan for the District of Columbia.

Similar to most jurisdictions, the District's criminal justice system is a complex institution composed of separate but interdependent entities. However, unlike most jurisdictions, authority over the entities which compose the District's criminal justice system is divided between two sovereigns, the local and federal governments. This split in authority has created numerous problems in terms of the coordination of law enforcement policies and efforts, and the effective-use of system resources.

Since the establishment of Home Rule, we have worked diligently to address this problem in several ways. First and foremost, we have sought judicial and prosecutorial autonomy for the District. While it is my firm belief that this adjustment to Home Rule should remain as our ultimate goal and that we should continue to vigorously pursue this goal, I also believe that it is necessary to pursue other avenues to address the serious problems that are currently facing our criminal justice system while we await a more comprehensive solution.

As I noted during testimony before the Congress on several occasions, I think one of the procedures that should be instituted immediately is a requirement that a plan for the whole system be developed which addresses both the long-term and short-term needs of the system. The plan should involve all elements of the system and should clearly set forth goals and examine the methods that will be used to meet those goals. Moreover, the plan should contain an analysis of the impact that the recommended methods will have in terms of prison population and cost. Referral of this legislation to you for your consideration is an effort to follow through on a

The Hon. Walter Fauntroy

2

February 1, 1988

commitment I made during the Congressional hearings to produce legislation which embodies this concept.

The need for this legislation and the comprehensive planning approach that it would require has become exceedingly apparent in our efforts to deal with one of the most serious problems currently facing the District's criminal justice system, that of prison overcrowding. As the experience of other states has repeatedly demonstrated, we can not build our way out of this situation. At best, creating additional capacity in our prison system will temporarily ease the immediate need but, without the adoption of other measures, it will do nothing to prevent the continuation of the problem in the future.

At present there are approximately 8,000 persons incarcerated in the D.C. Correctional System (including 2,268, as of October 30, 1987, with the Federal Bureau of Prisons under contract with the District.) This equates to approximately 1.3% of our population. It has been widely known for some time that the District of Columbia has the largest incarceration rate in the nation and that the United States has the largest incarceration rate in the world save only Russia and South Africa, but it is not so well known that the District of Columbia's incarceration rate is very near equal that of South Africa in several respects. A recent comparison of 1985-1986 rates showed that both had 1.1% of their populations incarcerated. Of course there are major differences in the standards which the two jurisdictions apply, but the result is nevertheless, the same and it is astounding.

In addition, it must be recognized that prison overcrowding is not just a problem of the Department of Corrections. It is a problem that affects the entire system and must be addressed by all segments, federal and District, of the system if there is ever to be a successful resolution. An examination of the budget trends over the past several years clearly demonstrates the toll that this particular problem has taken on the effectiveness of the entire system. Between Fiscal Year 1979 and Fiscal Year 1987, we have been forced to continually move funds from the front-end of the system (from the Police and Courts' budgets) to the back-end of the system (to the Department of Corrections' budget). This shift in fiscal resources has hurt our efforts to reduce crime in the District.

While prison overcrowding is just one of the many problems facing the criminal justice system, it is illustrative of the type of problems which effect the entire system and which can only be adequately addressed by a rational, realistic public safety plan which looks at all aspects of the problem. All too long we have been forced to deal with these problems in a piece-meal fashion as the need arises. The public safety plan envisioned in the enclosed bill will hopefully not only improve coordination of the system but will also put us in a pro-active posture of anticipating problems before they occur and developing viable actions to prevent their occurrence.

In some respects this legislation formalizes an on-going effort of a planning group, the Justice Systems Board, established by the

The Hon. Walter Fauntroy

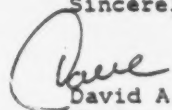
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February 1, 1988

Mayor. I applaud the intent and efforts of this Board and see the proposed bill as enhancing and broadening this voluntary effort. I am referring this bill to you for Congressional action because in this particular case, only Congress has the ability to mandate that all segments of the District's criminal justice system participate in the planning process. As you are aware, restrictions contained in Home Rule act prohibit the Council from enacting legislation which effects the operations of the United States Attorney's Office or the jurisdiction and organization of the District of Columbia Courts. Accordingly, while I am sure that both of us deem it as very unfortunate, only the Congress has the power to require both the federal and local elements to develop a plan and to require both to participate in that plan. As such, I am requesting that the Congress act to accomplish that which the Council has been prohibited from undertaking.

Thank you for reviewing the proposed bill. I and my staff stand ready to assist you as you consider the legislation. I appreciate your assistance and I look forward to working with you to secure Congressional enactment of this legislation.

Sincerely,



David A. Clarke
Chairman

Enclosure
DAC:jcs

7/ccjp

____th Congress
 ____ Session

H.R. _____

To establish a criminal justice planning council for the
 District of Columbia responsible for developing a
 comprehensive public safety plan for the District of
 Columbia.

1
 1
 1
 1

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

1

____, 1988

2

2

Mr. _____ introduced the following bill; which was
 referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2
 3

A BILL

3

3

To establish a criminal justice planning council for the
 District of Columbia responsible for developing a
 comprehensive public safety plan for the District of
 Columbia.

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BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
 OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ASSEMBLED,

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 46

Section 1. SHORT TITLE.

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This Act may be cited as the "District of Columbia
 Comprehensive Public Safety Planning Act".

Section 2. FINDINGS.

(a) The efficient and effective operation of the District of Columbia criminal justice system is essential to protecting the safety of all who live, work, and visit the District of Columbia;

(b) Effective coordination of the District of Columbia criminal justice system requires the complete cooperation of all local and federal governmental entities that are responsible for administering elements of the system.

(c) Comprehensive planning, which establishes appropriate goals, objectives, and standards, is necessary in order to avoid ineffective piece-meal responses to complex long-term problems, such as prison overcrowding, juvenile justice, and the reduction of recidivism, which adversely affect the operation of the entire system of justice;

(d) In order for a comprehensive planning effort to be successful, it must involve all elements of the District of Columbia criminal justice system, including all federal and local government agencies and units that are responsible for aspects of the system;

(e) In light of limitations contained in the section 602 of the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act (87 Stat. 813; D.C. Code, sec.1-233) restricting the Council of the District of Columbia from mandating participation by federal agencies in the planning and implementation process, the Congress finds that it is necessary to act in order to require

participation by all entities involved in the system.

Section 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING COUNCIL.

(a) There is established a District of Columbia Criminal Justice Planning Council (hereinafter referred to as "Planning Council"). The Planning Council shall be composed of the following:

- (1) the Mayor of the District of Columbia;
- (2) the City Administrator of the District of Columbia;
- (3) the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia;
- (4) the Chairperson of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Council of the District of Columbia;
- (5) the Chief Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia;
- (6) the Chief Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals;
- (7) the Corporation Counsel for the District of Columbia;
- (8) the Chief of the Metropolitan Police Department;
- (9) the Director of the District of Columbia Department of Corrections;
- (10) the Chairperson of the District of Columbia Board of Parole;
- (11) the Director of the Department of Human

Services;

(12) the Director of the Youth Services

Administration of the Department of Human Services;

(13) the Director of the District of Columbia

Budget Office;

(14) the Director of the District of Columbia

Public Defender Service;

(15) the President of the District of

Columbia Board of Education;

(16) the Superintendent of Public Schools;

(17) the Chairperson of the Juvenile Justice

Advisory Board;

(18) the Executive Officer of the District of

Columbia Courts;

(19) the Director of the Pretrial Services

Agency;

(20) the Director of the Social Services

Division of the Superior Court of the District of
Columbia;

(21) the Director of the District of Columbia

—Crime Victims Compensation Unit;

(22) the United States Attorney for the

District of Columbia;

(23) the United States Marshal for the

District of Columbia:

(24) the Director of the District of Columbia

Division of the Drug Enforcement Agency;

(25) the Director of the Federal Bureau of

Prisons; and

(26) the Chief of the Victim/Witness Program for the Office of the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia.

(b) The Mayor of the District of Columbia shall serve as the Chairperson of the Planning Council. The Chairperson may appoint a Vice-Chair to fulfill the duties of the Chairperson in his or her absence.

(c) An alternate of a member of the Planning Council may be designated by the member, provided that the designation is made in writing.

(d) Should any member cease to be an officer of the unit or agency of government that he or she is appointed to represent, that person's membership on the Planning Council shall terminate immediately and a new member shall be appointed in the same manner as his or her predecessor.

(e) There is created an Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, which shall serve as the staff for the Planning Council. The Mayor shall appoint an Executive Director of the Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis who shall serve at the pleasure of the Mayor. The Executive Director may, in accordance with District of Columbia law, employ personnel and contract for services as many be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act and for which sufficient appropriation is made.

(f) A member of the Planning Council is not

entitled to salary or other compensation for duties performed as a member of the Planning Council.

Section 4. PROCEDURES OF THE PLANNING COUNCIL.

(a) The Planning Council shall meet at least once every 90 days and at other times designated by the Chairperson or a majority of the Planning Council.

(b) A simple majority of the membership shall constitute a quorum for the Planning Council and for its committees or subcommittees.

(c) In developing and administering the 5-year comprehensive public safety plan for the District of Columbia, the Chairperson, with the advise and consent of a majority of the Planning Council, shall establish committees or subcommittees comprised of members of the Planning Council and other persons as the Chairperson deems advisable and feasible. The Chairperson, with the advise and consent of a majority of the Planning Council, shall determine the chair for each committee.

(d) Each committee of the Planning Council shall contain: (1) At least 1 member from or appointed by the executive branch of the District of Columbia government; (2) at least 1 member from or appointed by the Council of the District of Columbia; (3) at least 1 member from or appointed by the District of Columbia courts; and (4) at least 1 member from or appointed by the federal governmental entities represented on the Planning Council.

(e) The Planning Council shall promulgate rules of procedure governing its operations that comply with the District of Columbia Administrative Procedure Act, effective October 21, 1968 (82 Stat. 1204; D.C. Code, sec. 1-1501 et seq.).

Section 5. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PLANNING COUNCIL.

The Planning Council shall:

- (1) develop a 5-year comprehensive public safety plan for the District of Columbia within 180 days of the effective date of this Act and shall be responsible for reviewing and updating the plan on an annual basis;
- (2) monitor the implementation of the comprehensive public safety plan to ensure compliance;
- (3) include in each comprehensive public safety plan an analysis of the fiscal impact, if any, that each component of the plan will have on the budget of the District of Columbia over the next 5-year period and provide an analysis of the impact that each component or recommendation in the plan will have on the prison and jail populations of the District of Columbia over the next 5-year period;
- (4) improve the coordination of criminal justice activities and the use of criminal justice resources;
- (5) establish goals, priorities, and

standards for the District of Columbia criminal justice system designed to reduce crime in the District of Columbia and improve the administration of justice;

(6) recommend criminal justice legislation to the Mayor, the Council of the District of Columbia, and the Congress, where appropriate;

(7) encourage regional comprehensive criminal justice planning efforts;

(8) monitor and evaluate programs and projects funded by the District of Columbia government, aimed at reducing crime and delinquency and improving the administration of justice;

(9) improve the collection and dissemination of information within the criminal justice system;

(10) cooperate with and render technical assistance to agencies and units of the District of Columbia government, and public or private agencies relating to the criminal justice system;

(11) collect from any District of Columbia governmental entity information, data, reports, statistics, or other material which is necessary to carry out the functions of the Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis consistent with the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act and shall have the authority to collect information, data, reports, statistics and other material from federal governmental entities that are part of the Planning Council, provided that release

of the information sought would not be in violation of
other applicable law or would not jeopardize the
investigation or prosecution of a criminal case; and

(12) perform other duties as may be necessary
to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Section 6. COMPREHENSIVE PUBLIC SAFETY PLAN.

(a) The Planning Council shall adopt a 5-year
Comprehensive Public Safety Plan for the District of
Columbia which shall include the following components:

- (1) The Administration of Justice;
- (2) Crime Prevention;
- (3) Detection and Apprehension of Criminal
Offenders;
- (4) Treatment of Victims and Witnesses;
- (5) Prosecution and Defense of Criminal
Offenders;
- (6) Sentencing Criminal Offenders;
- (7) Correctional Treatment of Criminal
Offenders; and
- (8) Juvenile Justice.

(b) In developing the Comprehensive Public Safety
Plan, the Planning Council shall, at a minimum, address
the following issues:

- (1) methods to prevent and control crime;
- (2) efforts that should be undertaken to
improve the reporting of crime;
- (3) assistance to victims of crime,

witnesses, and jurors;

(4) improvement of systems for providing competent defense counsel for indigents and eligible low-income persons accused of crimes;

(5) methods to identify and expedite the processing of cases involving repeat offenders;

(6) efforts that may be undertaken to reduce recidivism;

(7) methods to reduce the time between arrest, indictment, and trial;

(8) efforts that may be undertaken to reduce court backlogs;

(9) increasing the use and development of alternatives to the prosecution of offenders who do not pose a danger to the community;

(10) development of alternatives to pretrial detention, jail and prison for those offenders who do not pose a danger to the community;

(11) development of programs that will alleviate jail and prison overcrowding;

(12) improvement of training and incentives
for criminal justice personnel;

(13) improvement of information systems and workload management in order to facilitate the efficient operation of the criminal justice system;

(14) methods to prevent the commission of serious crimes by juvenile offenders;

(15) the treatment and rehabilitation of

juvenile offenders;

(16) an analysis of prison and jail population projections and the factors contributing to the population projections;

(17) development of viable alternatives to incarceration;

(18) development of prevention and treatment programs designed to meet the needs of drug dependent offenders;

(19) assessment of the needs of women prisoners and develop measures to meet those needs;

(20) improvement of coordination with the Federal Bureau of Prisons with respect to District of Columbia prisoners housed in federal correctional facilities;

(21) promotion of prison industries programs and education and training programs within the corrections system;

(22) develop measures to reduce the rate of violence among inmates in places of detention and —confinement; and

(23) improvement of conditions of detention and confinement in adult and juvenile correctional institutions.

(c) The Planning Council shall adopt each component of the 5-year comprehensive public safety plan and all subsequent revisions of the plan. The public safety plan and all subsequent revisions of the

plan shall be submitted to the Council of the District of Columbia for a 45-day period of review, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, legal holidays, and days of Council recess. If the Council does not approve or disapprove the proposed public safety plan, in whole or in part, by resolution within this 45-day review period, the proposed public safety plan shall be deemed approved. The public safety plan and any revisions to the plan shall not be submitted to the Council of the District of Columbia until the Planning Council has provided sufficient opportunity for the community comment on the proposed public safety plan and has held at least one public hearing on the proposal.

(b) The public safety plan as approved by the Council of the District of Columbia shall be submitted to the Committee on the District of Columbia of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Governmental Affairs of the Senate for review and comment. Written recommendations regarding the public safety plan shall be transmitted to the Planning Council within 60 days after receipt of the proposed plan.

(c) The Planning Council shall review all recommendations transmitted by the Congressional committees and shall within 30 days of receipt of the recommendations revise the plan as it deems appropriate. The final public safety plan shall be effective upon the approval by the Planning Council of

all components of the plan. The final public safety plan as approved by the Planning Council shall be binding on all members of the Planning Council and the members shall be responsible for complying with the requirements applicable to their respective agencies as set forth in the public safety plan.

Section 7. REPORTS.

(a) Within 90 days of the close of each fiscal year, the Planning Council shall submit an annual report to the Mayor of the District of Columbia, the Council of the District of Columbia, the Committee on the District of Columbia of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Governmental Affairs of the Senate concerning its work during the preceding fiscal year.

(b) The Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis may submit other studies, evaluations, crime data analysis, and reports to the Mayor and the Council of the District of Columbia as deemed appropriate or as requested by the Mayor, the Council of the District of Columbia, or the Planning Council.

Section 8. AUTHORIZATION OF FUNDS.

There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such funds as may be necessary for the administration of this Act. In addition, the Mayor of the District of Columbia shall reprogram and transfer to the Office of

Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, as constituted by this Act, any and all property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriated funds for the Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis as established by the Criminal Justice Supervisory Board Act of 1978, effective September 13, 1978 (D.C. Law 2-107; D.C. Code, sec. 2-1101 et. seq.).

Section 9. REPEALING AMENDMENT.

The Criminal Justice Supervisory Board Act of 1978, effective September 13, 1978 (D.C. Law 2-107; D.C. Code, sec. 2-1101 et. seq.) is repealed.

Section 10. EFFECT OF INVALIDITY.

If any provision of this Act or the application of that provision is held invalid, the invalidity shall not affect any other provision or application of this Act that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.

A RESOLUTION

8-32

IN THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

April 4, 1989

To request, on an emergency basis, federal resources from the Office of National Drug Control Policy to amplify local efforts to combat the drug epidemic and drug related violence in the District of Columbia.

RESOLVED, BY THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, That this resolution may be cited as the "Request of the Council of the District of Columbia for Federal Resources from the Office of National Drug Control Policy Emergency Resolution of 1989".

Sec. 2. The Council requests that the Office of National Drug Control Policy, established under the National Narcotics Leadership Act of 1988, approved November 18, 1988 (Pub. L. No. 100-690; 102 Stat. 4181) ("National Narcotics Leadership Act"), provide federal resources to assist the District of Columbia ("District") government in its efforts to fight drug trafficking in the District. The requested federal resources include the following:

- (1) The designation of closed or underutilized military facilities to establish model drug treatment centers with adequate federal funding;
- (2) Financial support and other appropriate assistance for community-based educational programs to educate our residents about the dangers of illegal drug use and illegal drug activity;
- (3) The designation of appropriate military facilities to incarcerate convicted criminals;
- (4) Technical and technological support, including helicopters from the National Guard and training of helicopter pilots, computers linked to police cars through radios, and word processors for investigators.
- (5) The immediate assignment of additional prosecutors and judges to process drug related cases;
- (6) Increased access to federal prison space for persons convicted of violating District laws;

Enrolled

(7) Financial support for additional training of police officers;

(8) Assistance in developing ways to step up the recruitment of new police officers, including exploring the possibility of early out for military personnel to join the Metropolitan Police force;

(9) Technical assistance to study our criminal justice system to improve our judicial efficiency, including a review of the feasibility of establishing night court to expedite the prosecution of drug related crimes;

(10) Assistance in the elimination of the backlog in ballistic analysis and laboratory analysis of confiscated drugs; and

(11) The formation of a task force comprised of Drug Enforcement Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation agents to work with the Metropolitan Police force to assist in the District's efforts to fight drug trafficking in the District.

Sec. 3. The Council shall transmit a copy of this resolution, upon its adoption, to Director William Bennett and the Mayor.

Sec. 4. This resolution shall take effect immediately.

STATEMENT OF ANTHONY E. DANIELS

**DEPUTY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

BEFORE THE

**UNITED STATES SENATE
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS**

JUNE 8, 1989

**RE: THE ROLE OF THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF
INVESTIGATION IN DRUG LAW
ENFORCEMENT IN THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

MR. CHAIRMAN, DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, I AM PLEASED TO APPEAR BEFORE YOU TO TESTIFY CONCERNING THE ROLE OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION IN DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. MY NAME IS ANTHONY E. DANIELS. I AM THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION. WITH ME TODAY IS W. DOUGLAS GOW, THE SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF OUR WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE.

OVER THE PAST SEVERAL MONTHS, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ATTENTION HAS BEEN FOCUSED INCREASINGLY ON THE EXPLOSION OF VIOLENT CRIMINAL ACTIVITY BESEIGING THIS NATION'S CAPITAL. RESIDENTS OF OUR CAPITOL ARE SUBJECTED TO THE DISMAL, GRAPHIC RESULTS OF DRUG TRAFFICKING AS OUR CITIZENS ARE SEEN DYING IN THE STREETS. PHOTOGRAPHS OF THESE UNFORTUNATE VICTIMS ARE SEEN ROUTINELY ON THE FRONT PAGES OF NEWSPAPERS ACROSS THE COUNTRY. THESE ATTACKS ARE DIRECTED AGAINST INNOCENT CITIZENS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS AS WELL AS RIVAL GANG MEMBERS COMPETING FOR CONTROL OF ILLEGAL DRUG MARKETS.

WHAT IS THE CURRENT ILLEGAL DRUG SITUATION IN THE DISTRICT OR, MORE BROADLY, WITHIN THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA? WHAT CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS SITUATION?

WHAT IS THE FBI DOING ABOUT THE PROBLEM? THESE ARE THE THREE AREAS THAT I WILL ADDRESS THIS MORNING.

WITHIN THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA, THE USE AND AVAILABILITY OF HIGH-GRADE COCAINE IS WIDESPREAD AND THE QUALITY OF COCAINE IS AT AN ALL-TIME HIGH. PURITY LEVELS RANGE BETWEEN 90-97 PERCENT. NUMEROUS CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AS MAJOR SUPPLIERS TO THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA.

CRACK, OR "ROCK," A SMOKEABLE FORM OF COCAINE, HAS BECOME EXTREMELY POPULAR IN THE AREA DUE TO ITS LOW PRICE. A VIAL WITH THREE OR FOUR SMALL "ROCKS" COSTS ABOUT \$10--A PRICE VERY AFFORDABLE TO YOUNGER, LESS AFFLUENT INDIVIDUALS. ALSO, SMOKING CRACK LEADS TO A VERY RAPID EUPHORIC STATE BECAUSE THE DRUG IS ABSORBED SO QUICKLY INTO THE BLOODSTREAM AND THE BRAIN. RESEARCHERS ESTIMATE THAT THE EFFECTS OF SMOKING CRACK ARE TEN TIMES MORE POWERFUL THAN SNIFFING COCAINE.¹

THE DISTRIBUTION OF CRACK COCAINE ACCOUNTS FOR MOST OF THE SUDDEN RISE IN STREET VIOLENCE AND MURDERS. THIS APPEARS TO BE A NATIONWIDE TREND. DR. MARK S. GOLD, RESEARCH CHIEF AT FAIR OAKS HOSPITAL, SUMMIT, NEW JERSEY, REPORTED A LINK BETWEEN CRACK USE AND VIOLENCE

¹ Mark S. Gold, M.D., The Facts About Drugs & Alcohol, pg. 56, 1988.

FROM STATISTICS BASED ON CALLS TO THE 1-800 COCAINE HELP LINE. IN HIS SURVEY OF 700 MEN AND WOMEN FROM 31 STATES, NEARLY 50 PERCENT OF THE CRACK COCAINE USERS ADMITTED TO A VIOLENT OR AGGRESSIVE ACT. APPROXIMATELY TWO-THIRDS OF THE VIOLENT OFFENDERS SAID THEIR CRIMES OCCURRED WHILE THEY WERE HIGH. ABOUT ONE IN SIX CALLERS SAID CRACK COCAINE CAUSED THEM TO CARRY A FIREARM TO PROTECT THEMSELVES.

WITH REGARD TO THE ANCILLARY CRIMINAL ACTIVITY GENERATED BY DRUG ABUSE, ACTIVE DRUG USERS COMMIT THE LARGEST NUMBER OF BURGLARIES AND THEFTS. SEVENTY-NINE PERCENT OF ALL MALE SUBJECTS ARRESTED IN WASHINGTON, D.C., DURING 1987 TESTED POSITIVE FOR DRUG USE AND 36 PERCENT TESTED POSITIVE FOR TWO OR MORE ILLEGAL DRUGS.

IN 1988, WASHINGTON, D.C., EXPERIENCED 372 HOMICIDES; OVER 60 PERCENT HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AS DRUG RELATED. THIS TREND HAS NOT ABATED IN 1989.

COCAINE AND CRACK COCAINE ARE NOT THE ONLY DRUGS OF ABUSE IN THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA. THE USE AND AVAILABILITY OF HEROIN FROM SOUTHWEST ASIAN SOURCE COUNTRIES IS WIDESPREAD. SOUTHWEST ASIAN HEROIN HAS AN AVERAGE RETAIL PURITY OF SIX TO NINE PERCENT. NIGERIAN DRUG-TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATIONS ARE ONE OF

THE PRIMARY SOURCES OF SOUTHWEST ASIAN HEROIN, WHICH THEY SELL FOR \$7,000 TO \$9,000 AN OUNCE. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THE NIGERIAN TRAFFICKERS FURNISH BETWEEN 50 AND 55 PERCENT OF THE HEROIN BEING DISTRIBUTED IN THE DISTRICT.

INDIAN AND IRANIAN TRAFFICKERS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR A SIGNIFICANT AMOUNT OF THE AREA'S HEROIN DISTRIBUTION. THEY ARE JOINED BY LEBANESE AND PAKISTANI HEROIN DEALERS, WHO ARE MAKING INROADS INTO THIS ILLEGAL DRUG MARKET. REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE SICILIAN MAFIA ALSO HAVE ESTABLISHED DISTRIBUTION NETWORKS WITHIN THE DISTRICT, HOWEVER, RECENT INVESTIGATIVE EFFORTS BY THE FBI HAVE BEEN VERY EFFECTIVE IN CURTAILING THEIR ACTIVITY.

THROUGH OUR INVESTIGATIONS, DISTRIBUTION NETWORKS FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN HEROIN ALSO HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED. ORGANIZATIONS COMPOSED OF CHINESE TRAFFICKERS SUPPLY NOT ONLY THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA BUT ALSO PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.

OTHER ILLEGAL DRUGS ARE ALSO PLENTIFUL. PCP USE IS SO EXTENSIVE THAT WASHINGTON, D.C., IS CURRENTLY RANKED FIRST IN THE NATION FOR PCP-RELATED DEATHS. MARIJUANA, HASHISH, HALLUCINOGENS, STIMULANTS AND DEPRESSANTS ARE GENERALLY AVAILABLE.

HAVING CONSIDERED THE SCOPE OF ILLEGAL DRUG TRAFFICKING AND SOME OF THE ORGANIZATIONS

RESPONSIBLE, I WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS SOME OF THE FBI'S SUCCESSFUL INVESTIGATIVE EFFORTS BY OUR WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE.

OUR DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT MISSION IS DEFINED BY THE FBI'S NATIONAL DRUG STRATEGY. THIS STRATEGY WAS ADOPTED IN MAY 1986 IN ORDER TO CLEARLY FOCUS OUR INVESTIGATIVE RESOURCES ON THOSE ORGANIZATIONS CONTROLLING LARGE SEGMENTS OF THE ILLEGAL DRUG MARKETS. IT IS NOT A STREET LEVEL STRATEGY.

THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE HAS ACHIEVED OUTSTANDING RESULTS WITH THEIR DRUG PROGRAM. INVESTIGATIONS HAVE REACHED BEYOND THE STREET- LEVEL OPERATORS TO THEIR NATIONAL AND, AT TIMES, INTERNATIONAL SOURCES OF SUPPLY. THROUGH LONG-TERM UNDERCOVER OPERATIONS AND COURT-APPROVED ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE, THE PRINCIPALS AND MANAGERS OF THESE CRIMINAL ENTERPRISES HAVE BEEN ARRESTED, INDICTED AND CONVICTED. ESSENTIALLY, THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF THESE INVESTIGATIONS IS TO DESTROY THE SUPPLY ORGANIZATION THROUGH ARREST OF ITS LEADERS AND SEIZURE OF ITS ASSETS.

TWO COMPLETED INVESTIGATIONS ARE PARTICULARLY NOTEWORTHY AND ILLUSTRATE OUR EFFORTS. IN EARLY 1988, OUR WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE INSTITUTED AN

INVESTIGATION OF SICILIAN MAFIA MEMBERS INVOLVED IN HEROIN DISTRIBUTION. THIS CASE WAS CODENAMED "INFAMITA II." ENHANCING AN UNDERCOVER OPERATION WITH ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE, THIS INVESTIGATION LED TO OTHER SICILIAN MAFIA MEMBERS IN ITALY WHO SUPPLIED HEROIN TO MAJOR U.S. CITIES. DURING THE FOLLOWING MONTHS, SPIN-OFF INVESTIGATIONS DEVELOPED IN CHARLOTTE, HOUSTON, LOS ANGELES, MIAMI AND NEW YORK. EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT THE ARREST OF 42 INDIVIDUALS IN THE UNITED STATES AND 164 INDIVIDUALS IN ITALY WAS DEVELOPED. IN ANNOUNCING THESE ARRESTS, THE FORMER ATTORNEY GENERAL DESCRIBED THIS INVESTIGATION AS "THE LARGEST INTERNATIONAL DRUG CASE DEVELOPED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT."

IN A SECOND VERY SUCCESSFUL INVESTIGATION CODENAMED "BAMBOO DRAGON," AN UNDERCOVER OPERATION WAS DIRECTED AT AN INTERNATIONAL CHINESE HEROIN IMPORTATION NETWORK THAT OBTAINED HEROIN DIRECTLY FROM HONG KONG. WORKING CLOSELY WITH THE ROYAL HONG KONG POLICE AND THE HONG KONG INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION, OUR UNDERCOVER AGENT SUCCESSFULLY INFILTRATED THIS NETWORK. THIS CRIMINAL NETWORK SUPPLIED LARGE QUANTITIES OF HEROIN TO PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO

AND WASHINGTON, D.C. INDICATIVE OF THE HIGH LEVEL OF THEIR HEROIN TRAFFICKING, THE LEADERS OF THIS ORGANIZATION PROVIDED TO THE UNDERCOVER AGENT THREE-QUARTERS OF A POUND OF HEROIN AS A FREE SAMPLE. IN MID-APRIL 1988, 25 INDIVIDUALS WERE ARRESTED AND APPROXIMATELY 100 POUNDS OF HEROIN WAS SEIZED.

THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE DRUG PROGRAM UTILIZES A TASK FORCE APPROACH. MEMBERS OF THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT ARE ASSIGNED TO THIS FIELD OFFICE AND PARTICIPATE DIRECTLY IN DRUG INVESTIGATIONS. ACTIVE LIAISON IS MAINTAINED WITH THE DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER AGENCIES TO AVOID DUPLICATION OF INVESTIGATIVE EFFORTS.

TO COMPLEMENT AND ENHANCE OUR DRUG INVESTIGATIONS, THIS FIELD OFFICE IS ONE OF FOURTEEN FBI OFFICES WHERE FORFEITURE AND SEIZURE TEAMS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED. THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT HAS THE AVAILABILITY OF THIS TEAM TO FACILITATE THEIR SEIZURE AND FORFEITURE EFFORTS.

THE DRUG PROGRAM IS NOT THE ONLY AVENUE THROUGH WHICH THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE IS ADDRESSING THE DISTRICT'S CRIME PROBLEM. WITHIN THE FUGITIVE PROGRAM, THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE LIKELY WILL INITIATE AT LEAST 200 NEW INVESTIGATIONS THIS YEAR IN ORDER TO LOCATE PERSONS WANTED FOR CRIMES OF VIOLENCE.

SINCE DECEMBER 1988, THIS FIELD OFFICE HAS INITIATED UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION INVESTIGATIONS ON EVERY FUGITIVE FELON SOUGHT BY THE HOMICIDE DETAIL OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT.

OUR WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE ALSO IS WORKING CLOSELY WITH THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT IN OVER 130 HOMICIDE CASES IN WHICH ASSISTANCE HAS BEEN SOUGHT FROM THE FBI'S VIOLENT CRIMINAL APPREHENSION PROGRAM (VICAP). USING A SOPHISTICATED DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYTICAL SYSTEM, VICAP ANALYSTS, ALONG WITH TEAMS OF AGENTS, ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY UNKNOWN SUBJECTS RESPONSIBLE FOR UNSOLVED HOMICIDES.

THE FIELD OFFICE'S EFFORTS HAVE BEEN FURTHER SUPPLEMENTED BY A VARIETY OF FBI LABORATORY INITIATIVES TO ASSIST THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT IN REDUCING THEIR CURRENT BACKLOG OF FIREARMS EXAMINATIONS. OUR FIREARMS-TOOLMARKS UNIT CURRENTLY ACCEPTS EVIDENCE IN NEW DRUG-RELATED SHOOTING HOMICIDES FOR EXAMINATION. IN ADDITION, LABORATORY PERSONNEL WORKING WITH THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT HAVE DEVELOPED A PLAN TO UTILIZE THE FORENSIC TRAINING FACILITY AT THE FBI ACADEMY AT QUANTICO, VIRGINIA.

AN ADDITIONAL INITIATIVE RELATES TO THE TRAINING AND QUALIFICATION OF NEW EVIDENCE EXAMINERS AS EXPERT WITNESSES. UNDER THE

INSTRUCTION OF FBI EXPERTS, THESE TRAINEES WILL ASSIST IN THE EXAMINATION OF EVIDENCE SUBMITTED BY THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT.

A FINAL BUT EXTREMELY IMPORTANT INITIATIVE RELATES TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A REGIONAL FIREARMS EVIDENCE CLEARINGHOUSE FOR THE METROPOLITAN AREA. A COMPUTERIZED DATA BASE COMBINING TECHNICAL AND INVESTIGATIVE INFORMATION RELATING TO UNSOLVED CASES IN A PARTICULAR REGION WILL PROMOTE THE IDENTIFICATION OF INTERRELATED CASES. ULTIMATELY, THIS SYSTEM SHOULD HAVE A POSITIVE IMPACT ON THE SOLUTION RATE OF DRUG-RELATED HOMICIDES. PLANS FOR THIS CLEARINGHOUSE ARE PROCEEDING UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF FBI LABORATORY PERSONNEL IN CLOSE COOPERATION WITH THEIR LOCAL COUNTERPARTS.

WITH REGARD TO NON-FIREARM EVIDENCE, THE FBI LABORATORY HAS OFFERED TO CONDUCT DNA EXAMINATIONS OF ANY EVIDENCE DEVELOPED IN THE COURSE OF DRUG-RELATED MURDER INVESTIGATIONS COMMITTED IN THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN REGION. DNA EXAMINATIONS OF BODY FLUID STAINS HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO IDENTIFY A SUSPECT OR SUBJECT WITH A DEGREE OF CERTAINTY EQUIVALENT TO FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATIONS.

IN SUMMARY, THE CRIME PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH DRUG TRAFFICKING IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C.,

METROPOLITAN AREA REPRESENT A SERIOUS CHALLENGE TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AT ALL LEVELS. THE FBI BELIEVES THAT CONTINUED COOPERATIVE EFFORTS AMONG FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL POLICE AGENCIES IS CRUCIAL TO THE EVENTUAL RESOLUTION OF THIS CRITICAL PROBLEM.

MR. GOW AND I WOULD BE PLEASED TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS YOU MAY HAVE.

Testimony Before
Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs
By
Ruth R. Crone, Assistant Executive Director
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments

June 8, 1989

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, I am Ruth R. Crone, Assistant Executive Director of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG). Thank you for the opportunity to be here this morning to discuss with you the efforts that COG has undertaken in the battle to combat illegal drug activity in the Washington metropolitan area.

The Council of Governments is the regional organization of local governments from Suburban Maryland, Northern Virginia and the District of Columbia. Membership is voluntary and is comprised of local governments which have a sincere interest in addressing problems and concerns on a regional basis. Under the direction of the COG Board, made up of key elected officials from each jurisdiction, our organization develops, coordinates and promotes regional policies, programs and plans in many program areas, including environmental, transportation, public safety and human services.

In discussing the regional drug problem, I would like to show you some recent headlines from the Washington Post:

- o "Prince George's Faces Scramble to Fill Police Jobs - Drug War Increases Demand for Recruits" (5/21/89);

- o "Drug Arrests Put Squeeze on Area Treatment Programs" (5/16/89);
- o "Booming Drug Business Run From Stafford (County) Fishing Shop" (6/1/89); and
- o "Small Towns Wrestle with the 'Scourge' - Crack Finds Its Way to the Back Roads of Virginia, Maryland" (6/3/89);

The message is clear - drugs are not just a District of Columbia problem. This disease affects every community, and every facet of our society from public safety and drug treatment to education and our schools. The only way to make a dent in the problem is a well orchestrated assault that is both multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional. We believe that we offer this option, and that our track for developing practical interjurisdictional strategies is impressive.

But I am not here today to repeat the concerns and terrifying drug-related horror stories that you have already heard, read and seen on the nightly news. What I would like to relay to you is this: Our local government members place an extremely high priority on winning this war against drugs. And they recognize that the best approach is both multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional.

Many of you may have homes in Virginia or Maryland. You may do your shopping in Arlington or Montgomery County. Yet you work in the District. You know, first-hand, how easy it is to cross several borders each day just in performing regular daily chores. You can easily see, then, how a strategy against drugs must be developed that understands this fluid movement among jurisdictions. The resources of all of us, at the Federal, State and local levels are scarce and criminals do not concern themselves with the state or local government boundaries, so anti-drug strategies must be consistent throughout the region if we are to be effective in curbing the epidemic that confronts us.

In fact, on April 17, 1899, chief elected officials from 18 local governments met with Dr. William Bennett at a meeting arranged by COG. The message for Dr. Bennett was clear:

1. dealers and sellers do not respect jurisdictional boundaries or racial or economic barriers in their effort to traffic in drugs;
2. our local officials recognize the complexity of the regional drug issue which ranges from prevention, education, treatment, and intervention to law enforcement; and
3. COG is a tremendous resource and should be used as a convener and coordinator for action.

All 12 members of the area congressional delegation -- four senators and eight representatives, Republicans and Democrats, from Maryland, D.C. and Virginia have written to Dr. Bennett echoing these views.

COG is not a Johnny-come-lately to this effort. Let me briefly describe some of COG's successful efforts to curb the drug problem. COG has had a long and significant record of achievements in the fields of law enforcement and drug abuse reduction.

In the late 1960's, COG was instrumental in coordinating the development of regional police, fire and emergency mutual aid agreements. These agreements have made it possible for public safety departments to cross jurisdictional boundaries to render assistance to neighboring local or state government entities during a time of need.

But perhaps more important than the agreements themselves has been the expanding cooperation among jurisdictions in the region because of the close working relationships and better understanding that has evolved. An off-shoot of this has been the development of better interjurisdictional communication systems that speed the transmission of important emergency information, including the exchange of information about drug trafficking in the region.

COG has coordinated or developed several initiatives to

improve the transfer of information about traffickers and dealers. Our Regional Arrest Information Network System (RAINS), and the Maryland Drug Enforcement Coordinating System (DECS) are two systems that our local and state law enforcement agencies have created as effective mechanisms to deal with tracking and apprehending drug sellers. While our local government members have contributed the funding to implement RAINS, we are anxiously waiting for approval from the Bureau of Justice Assistance to fund the expansion of DECS from the State of Maryland to the rest of the region.

In the 1970's, COG was the administrator and coordinator of more than \$21 million in federal assistance to area local governments from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. With LEAA funds, COG developed a pioneering model drug-free school curriculum which was used in the Washington metropolitan region, as well as in other areas of the nation. This is not the only occasion where we have served as the administrator or distributor of federal money. COG has served similar functions for the fair share housing program and in federal transportation funding.

For the past 16 years COG has initiated and sponsored intensive three-day seminars for local narcotics officers. Today, this conference, during which national and regional issues are discussed and evaluated, attracts 300 to 400 narcotics specialists from police departments from as far away as New York, Miami and California.

Since the early 1980s, COG's Police Chiefs' Committee has met regularly to share intelligence information on a variety of topics, including narcotics abuse, and to develop other resource-sharing techniques. The Committee has developed several progressive approaches to dealing with criminal activity. Aside from the DECS and RAIN systems I described earlier, the Committee has developed a computerized system for identifying latent fingerprints at crime scenes, and systems for sharing this information with other neighboring jurisdictions.

The Corrections Chiefs from the region also have been meeting under the auspices of COG. These meetings have resulted in the creation of monthly data on the jail population in the region, and how this effects other public safety initiatives. A major product from this Committee was the preparation of a regional prison inmate release policy and agreement. This agreement, which is in the process of being executed by local and state government representatives in the Washington area, will better protect the region's residents through an exchange of information between corrections officials.

Some of you may also be aware of the first tri-state regional drug summit in the nation sponsored by COG in April 1988. Participants for this summit included elected officials, educators, treatment and rehabilitation experts, judges, and public safety officials. As a result of the

information gathered from the event, COG began to collect the necessary data to prepare a comprehensive report, including recommendations and actions that our local government members have begun to initiate.

The other important product of the Drug Summit was the development of three legislative initiatives. COG assisted in the introduction of legislation on drug-free school zones, asset forfeiture and seizure, and drivers license suspension or revocation. Much of this legislation was enacted by the Maryland and Virginia legislatures, and the District of Columbia City Council. In addition, each state passed several additional bills that strengthen the efforts we generated.

Two other benefits came out of the Drug Summit. The first was the establishment of two new regional drug committees--the Treatment and Rehabilitation Committee, and the Education and Prevention Committee. These two committees bring together professional and technical staff from the region's local governments, the school systems, non-profit agencies and the business community to provide valuable insights into these major components of the problem. Our staff is working with them in developing a regional data base, needs assessment, and program initiatives in the important human service areas.

We acknowledge the importance of involving many organiza-

tions in addressing the drug issues facing this region. Our drug related efforts go far beyond local government actions. For example, we are working with the private sector through our participation with the Corporation Against Drug Abuse (CADA).

Our efforts have also extended to the region's school systems since the effectiveness of anti-drug efforts will be measured by our ability to get the message out to our youth. On May 10, 1989 we co-sponsored with the Metropolitan Area Boards of Education a forum on "Public Schools: Safeguarding Your Children". The forum was very successful in bringing together approximately 100 school superintendents, school board members, elected officials, and PTA leaders to discuss innovative approaches to keeping drugs and crime out of our schools.

Recently, COG has been working with the region's judges to design an educational conference during which judges will obtain current information about drug treatment programs, addiction, sentencing alternatives and other relevant information. Financial assistance has been requested from the Bureau of Justice Assistance, and we hope to have a favorable response from them in the near future.

As you can see, COG has accomplished a great deal to promote regional initiatives to address the drug problem. But much more remains to be done. The most important goal for us at

this time is to finalize plans and policies that can be adopted by our local government members. This effort may also be useful to Dr. William Bennett as he develops his national strategy. Once developed, our regional strategy may even be transferable to other metropolitan areas around the country.

COG is not alone in actively pursuing comprehensive, coordinated regional strategies to fight the drug problem. Regional councils throughout the country, both rural and metropolitan, are working with their local governments to address this problem since no single community has the capability to stop the flow of drugs into their midst. In fact, many regional councils, as well as the National Association of Regional Councils, have made drug abatement their number one priority.

Other regional councils are also doing much in this area:

- o The Miami Valley Regional Planning Commission, headquartered in Dayton, Ohio, administers the Anti-Drug Abuse Act's Narcotics Control block grant. Recently it helped establish the multi-jurisdictional drug trafficking task force and assists in coordination of substance abuse.
- o The Coastal Area Planning and Development Commission, based in Brunswick, Georgia, is coordinating efforts in a first-of-its-kind program that is being used as a

statewide model. Funded by the Anti-Drug Act, the program enhances state and local drug control efforts by deputizing police officers so they have jurisdiction in each of the participating counties.

- o The Southwestern Michigan Commission, a rural council based in St. Joseph, provides staff for the Regional Substance Abuse Prevention Program that serves a three county area, and helps administer substance abuse treatment services, including an indigent residential treatment program.
- o The San Diego Association of Governments is undertaking drug-related research, including voluntary drug-testing of adult and juvenile arrestees. This regional council is also preparing an assessment of criminal justice and health care indicators of drug use, an evaluation of law enforcement strategies to combat cocaine use and sales, and is monitoring trends in drug-related arrests and case dispositions as part of the Regional Criminal Justice Clearinghouse project. The objective is to channel governmental resources more efficiently and to identify those strategies which are most effective in combating illegal drug use and sales.

On a local level, COG's members believe in and support a regional approach, and would welcome an opportunity to work closely with the Administration in its efforts to eradicate

this disease from our streets. Our nonpartisan and regional approach, utilizing both public safety and human service resources, can provide the broad-based and detailed programming that is the most effective response. In addition, our past experience in the law enforcement field, coordination of multi-agency regional programs and our ability to deal with private and public organizations makes COG the best vehicle to coordinate a regional assault on drug abuse in the Washington metropolitan area.

I would be happy to answer any questions you might have at this time.

STATUS SUMMARY OF PRIORITY ACTION ITEMS CHART				
CONCERN	COMMITTEE ACTION	RESULTS	RESOLVED	
			YES	NO
• SITES OF DRUG ACTIVITY IN BLOOMINGDALE	• SURVEY GIVEN TO M. TURNER 12/1/88 • SURVEY GIVEN TO ADDISON DAVIS 2/89	• NO FOLLOW-UP TO CRIME ACTION COMMITTEE AS OF 5/89		X
• PAY PHONES WITH 2-WAY CALLING ON R.I. AVENUE AND 1ST STREET	• LIST OF PHONE NUMBERS GIVEN TO C&P CUSTOMER SERVICES REPRESENTATIVE 1/89	• ALL PHONES CONVERTED BY C&P TO OUTGOING CALLS ONLY	✓	
• POOR LIGHTING IN CRITICAL ALLEYS AND SITES OF OPEN-AIR DRUG MARKETS	• SURVEY SENT TO JOHN TOUCHSTONE 2/89	• LETTER TO CRIME ACTION COMMITTEE - LIGHTS MEET CITY STANDARDS; NO UPGRADE POSSIBLE		X
• VACANT, ABANDONED, DILAPIDATED BUILDINGS	• SURVEY SENT TO JOHN TOUCHSTONE 2/89	• LETTER TO CRIME ACTION COMMITTEE - INFORMATION FORWARDED TO DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS; NO RESPONSE AS OF 5/89		X
• PROVIDING HOUSES AS OBSERVATION POSTS	• NAMES AND PHONE NUMBERS OF VOLUNTEERS GIVEN TO LT. SEVILLA (5TH DISTRICT POLICE) 2/89	• CRIME ACTION COMMITTEE ADVISED 3/89 BY LT. SEVILLA THAT OBSERVATION POSTS ARE TOO RISKY FOR RESIDENTS - WOULD USE ONLY AS LAST-DITCH EFFORT.		X
• NEED FOR VISIBLE POLICE PRESENCE IN NEIGHBORHOOD (ESPECIALLY R.I. AVENUE AND 1ST STREET)	• HUBBING CONCEPT OF NEIGHBORHOOD ORIENTED POLICING PROPOSED TO LT. BARNES AND ADDISON DAVIS 2/89	• DAVIS UNWILLING TO IMPLEMENT PILOT PROGRAMS - CITED BUDGET, MANPOWER, CRUISER DEFICIENCIES 2/89		X
• REMOVING ABANDONED VEHICLES FROM STREETS	• ABANDONED CAR ON U STREET USED AS TEST CASE 11/88	• 6 WEEKS AND 4 PHONE CALLS NEEDED TO ACCOMPLISH REMOVAL OF CAR. INVOLVEMENT OF D.C. COUNCIL MEMBER'S OFFICE WAS NECESSARY		X
• STREET AND ALLEY TRASH	• LETTER TO JOHN TOUCHSTONE 2/89	• PHONE NUMBER PROVIDED BY JOHN TOUCHSTONE FOR STREET AND ALLEY CLEANING. SPORADIC RESPONSE TO CALLS.		X
• LACK OF RESPONSE TO BLOOMINGDALE	• 2-HOUR MEETING WITH HARRY THOMAS 3/89 TO PRESENT COMMITTEE ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS TO DATE	• LETTER TO MAYOR BARRY SUMMARIZING OUR CONCERNS. NO RESPONSE TO HARRY THOMAS FROM MAYOR BARRY AS OF 4/89		X
• KILLING OF 2ND NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH 4/89 • INCREASED DRUG ACTIVITY IN NEIGHBORHOOD	• COMMITTEE RESOLUTION TO PROVIDE STATUS REPORT DIRECTLY TO MAYOR BARRY	• TO BE DETERMINED		

DATE _____ Location _____ TIME OF DAY _____

TYPE OF ACTIVITY:

Loitering _____ In Vehicle _____ Pedestrian _____
Unusual comings and goings into house _____
Unusual vehicle traffic _____
Drug selling _____

DESCRIPTION OF VEHICLE:

Auto _____
Truck/Van _____
Color _____ Make/Model _____
Year _____ License Plate State/Number _____

Has this activity been observed before? _____
If so, when was it observed? _____

Description of individual(s): How many _____

black _____ white _____ hispanic _____ other _____

male _____ female _____ juvenile _____

height _____ weight _____ color & description of clothing: _____

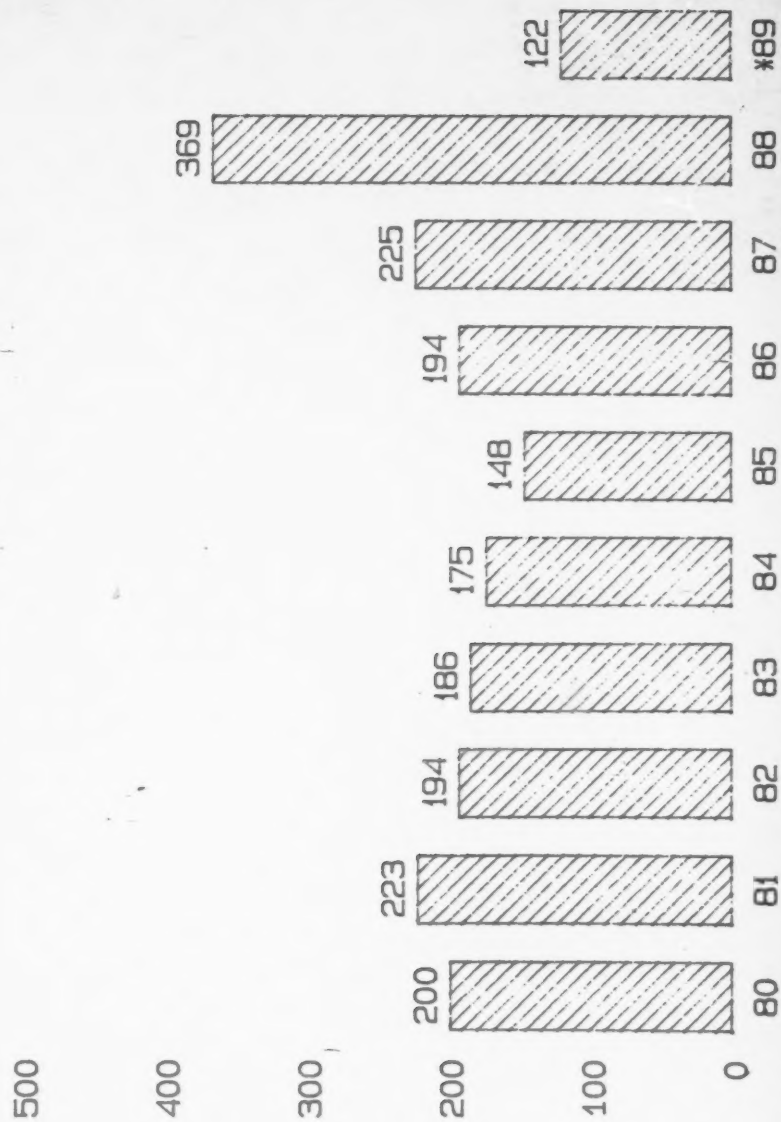
USE REVERSE SIDE FOR INDIVIDUAL DESCRIPTIONS OF
GROUP MEMBERS OR OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT HOMICIDES BY AGES



REPS. JAN. 1, 1989 THRU MAR 20, 1989

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT HOMICIDES BY CALENDAR YEAR



* REPS. JAN 1, 1989 THRU MAR 27, 1989

BLOOMINGDALE CIVIC ASSOCIATION

CRIME ACTION COMMITTEE

STATUS REPORT

TO

THE HONORABLE MARION S. BARRY, JR., MAYOR

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

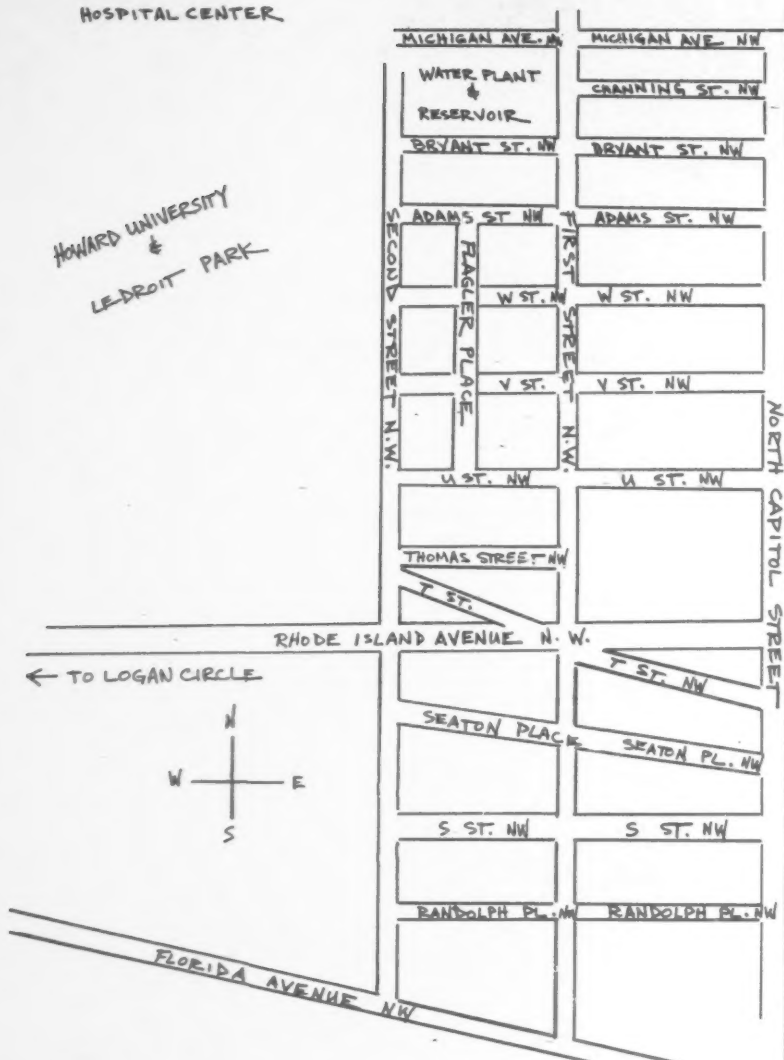
APRIL 1989

BLOOMINGDALE

↑ TO WASHINGTON
HOSPITAL CENTER

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
&
LE DROIT PARK

TO
CATHOLIC
UNIV.



STATUS REPORT TO MAYOR BARRY
Bloomington Civic Association
Crime Action Committee
April 1989

I. BACKGROUND

The Bloomington Civic Association's Crime Action Committee began to pursue action items involving crime in the neighborhood last November. Mayor Barry attended an Association meeting held on November 21, 1988 to respond to the killing of a neighborhood youth. At that time, Mayor Barry pledged his assistance to Bloomington residents in order to improve conditions (see Appendix page 2).

During the last 5 months, two sub-committees have worked on action items that surfaced during the community's meeting with Mayor Barry (see Appendix pages 3, 4 and 5). A great sense of urgency pervades the neighborhood today because last month another Bloomington youth was killed in the 1st Street - Rhode Island Avenue NW corridor.

II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The residents of Bloomington are serious about their intent to restore safety to the streets and to maintain the character of the neighborhood.

The Bloomington Civic Association and the Crime Action Committee are not lacking in the ability to articulate

neighborhood issues, organize effectively to work on action items, and develop innovative approaches to neighborhood requirements.

The members of the Crime Action Committee urge city officials to step outside their usual way of doing business to provide resources for solutions articulated by designated representatives of the Civic Association.

We feel Bloomingdale offers an opportunity for a real success story - a story that the entire nation would be encouraged to hear. We urge city officials to make a few political decisions to facilitate the implementation of innovative pilot programs to meet Bloomingdale "where we live." We're offering the opportunity for city officials to work with a community to implement long-lasting changes that will ultimately strengthen the entire city.

III. ASSESSMENT

As a result of the Crime Action Committee's experience over the past 5 months, it is evident that city agencies, as they currently operate, are not geared to resolve Bloomingdale's drug-related issues. In the Committee's assessment, the primary inhibitor to effectiveness is a pervasive insistence by city agencies to impose "formula" solutions on the issues facing Bloomingdale. In order to be effective, the resources of the city should, instead, be available to residents in a manner that would provide support to programs designed by the residents to

fit the requirements and character of the neighborhood. As Bloomingdale residents, we have not been addressing the problems of a drug-ravaged city during the past months. Rather, we have focused primarily on the problems we face in our neighborhood. We are Bloomingdale's "resident experts," and as a result, we are best able to develop tactics suited for our neighborhood.

The Crime Action Committee attempted to work with representatives from the Metropolitan Police Department and the Department of Public Works. The representatives we dealt with were advised about Mayor Barry's commitment to assist the community, the specific action items we were pursuing and solutions that we felt would be effective in our neighborhood (see Appendix pages 4, 5 and 7 - 10.

By-and-large, we have experienced little progress working with city agencies operating in the "traditional mode" of imposing solutions down onto the neighborhood. Success to date consists of establishing lines of communication with the 5th District police force and with the Department of Public Works. However, working with C&P has yielded rapid concrete success. Nearly 20 public telephones were converted from two-way to outgoing calls only in less than a week. The public phones were serving as street corner drug transaction sites. One committee member worked with a C&P coordinator to convert the phones. C&P was very receptive to the problem and anxious to implement the committee member's suggestions for solving the problem.

Unfortunately, progress on action items more closely tied to the District's service agencies has been practically non-existent. In attempts to work with city agencies, specific action items, along with research and background material to facilitate the agency, were provided by the Committee. The Appendix contains relevant surveys and correspondence. The Status Summary Chart on Appendix page 1 summarizes activity to date.

IV. RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

- Metropolitan Police Department "Hubbing Program"

Several action items continue to be top priorities for Bloomingdale residents. The implementation of an innovative police pilot program called "hubbing" would demonstrate the city's commitment to address the neighborhood's drug-related violence.

The Crime Action Committee recommends the assignment of at least two police cruisers staffed in a manner consistent with standard police procedure on the corner of 1st Street and Rhode Island Avenue NW. According to the hubbing concept, the cars would be stationed at this location because it is clearly a flourishing open-air crack market. When calls come in, the police officers respond to the calls from the 1st Street and Rhode Island Avenue location. Instead of going back to the 5th District Police Station when the call is over, the officers would return to 1st Street and Rhode Island Avenue NW. Thus

police presence is re-established at a site of notorious drug trafficking and numerous homicides.

An essential element of the hubbing program is that the police in the pilot program should be on the streets during the hours when the open-air crack market is most active - from approximately 5 p.m. to 4 a.m. The presence of officers and cars at the appropriate time is essential to maximize the effect of the program.

Other components to the program are: that officers in the hubbing program must enthusiastically support the concept; and that the Bloomingdale Crime Action Committee meet the officers before the assignment is initiated. We feel it is necessary for the Crime Action Committee to provide contacts in the neighborhood able to discuss from first-hand experience specific block-by-block assessments of our neighborhood with the officers. We also want to cater to the daily needs of the hubbing officers (i.e.: providing coffee, soda and food) because these officers will have the full support of our community.

This hubbing program does not require a substantial increase in manpower or equipment. This is essentially a program of redeployment during specified times. The 5th District experienced 67 homicides in 1988, six of which occurred in the 1st Street and Rhode Island Avenue NW corridor - a one-block area in Bloomingdale. Since ten percent of the 5th District's murders occurred in our neighborhood, we feel we deserve a minimum of ten percent of police manpower and equipment. We also feel

entitled to a proportionate share of equipment and police officers as they are hired in the future and deployed throughout the city down to specific jurisdictions.

The Crime Action Committee recommends that the pilot police hubbing program be implemented in Bloomingdale for 150 days. We would then assess the effects of the program for Bloomingdale at the end of this timeframe.

● Police Officer Community Contact Program

We strongly propose that a pilot program be implemented in Bloomingdale that requires officers assigned to the area to get out of their cars and meet the community one-on-one on a daily basis. We propose that every officer assigned to a patrol car in Bloomingdale should be required to park their vehicle at least 30 minutes of each hour and walk up to 3 blocks from the vehicle. During their time on duty, the officers should also be required to contact and personally talk to at least 3 key residents per day in their assigned area.

This program is designed to have police officers develop an almost intuitive sense of our neighborhood. We're a highly concerned, organized community with many long-term residents willing to provide important insights and information to improve police effectiveness.

● Intensified Lighting Program in Designated Areas

Another priority item that the community is intent on pursuing is improved lighting in Bloomingdale. First Street NW and Rhode Island Avenue NW, as well as several adjacent alleys, are especially critical because of the crack market that flourishes in the area. Last year, six people were killed in the 1st Street and Rhode Island Avenue NW vicinity. A survey prepared in December 1988 by the Crime Action Committee was provided to John Touchstone, Director of Public Works, on February 3, 1989. The survey points out the areas needing improvement most and provides our rationale for this assessment (see Appendix pages 7 and 8). We do not believe Mr. Touchstone is acting on our behalf by determining that improvements are not warranted (see Appendix pages 16 and 17). Mr. Touchstone may be missing our point - the lighting levels may be "normal" for the city in this area but the homicide rate isn't.

We strongly recommend that Mr. Touchstone reconsider the neighborhood's request for improved lighting. We ask Mr. Touchstone to support Mayor Barry's pledge to the neighborhood to correct a specific environmental factor that contributes significantly to the situation at 1st Street NW and Rhode Island Avenue NW. We would like to see improvements to the lighting immediately as per priority areas indicated in the Crime Action Committee's survey on Appendix pages 7 and 8.

V. CONCLUSIONS

The Crime Action Committee is not proposing solutions to the city's drug problems. Instead, we believe that the pilot programs we're proposing could contribute to combating the overall drug and crime problems facing the entire city. It is our collective opinion that a neighborhood-by-neighborhood approach to combating the open-air crack markets is the only viable solution toward a safe end to drug-related violence. The pilot programs we recommend are neighborhood solutions to neighborhood problems. Overall, we believe that healthier neighborhoods will add up to a stronger city.

The Crime Action Committee has maintained its efforts to accomplish progress on specific concerns by working within established prescribed methods for nearly 5 months. The chart on Appendix page 1 shows little concrete progress has been made. We now believe that 15 working days is sufficient time for the District to finally implement the pilot programs described in this document. We feel this is a reasonable timeframe because these actions do not require additional District resources and are relatively straightforward to implement.

The Crime Action Committee feels it is essential for the Mayor or Carol Thompson to be designated as the single point-of-contact between Bloomingdale and appropriate city agencies. We believe this is the only way to coordinate actions effectively and to monitor progress.

APPENDIX

STATUS SUMMARY OF PRIORITY ACTION ITEMS CHART

CONCERN	COMMITTEE ACTION	RESULTS	RESOLVED	
			YES	NO
• SITES OF DRUG ACTIVITY IN BLOOMINGDALE.	• SURVEY GIVEN TO M. TURNER 12/1/88 • SURVEY GIVEN TO ADDISON DAVIS 2/89	• NO FOLLOW-UP TO CRIME ACTION COMMITTEE AS OF 5/89		X
• PAY PHONES WITH 2-WAY CALLING ON R.I. AVENUE AND 1ST STREET	• LIST OF PHONE NUMBERS GIVEN TO C&P CUSTOMER SERVICES REPRESENTATIVE 1/89 • SURVEY SENT TO JOHN TOUCHSTONE 2/89	• ALL PHONES CONVERTED BY C&P TO OUTGOING CALLS ONLY	✓	
• POOR LIGHTING IN CRITICAL ALLEYS AND SITES OF OPEN-AIR DRUG MARKETS	• SURVEY SENT TO JOHN TOUCHSTONE 2/89	• LETTER TO CRIME ACTION COMMITTEE - LIGHTS MEET CITY STANDARDS; NO UPGRADE POSSIBLE		X
• VACANT, ABANDONED, DILAPIDATED BUILDINGS	• SURVEY SENT TO JOHN TOUCHSTONE 2/89	• LETTER TO CRIME ACTION COMMITTEE - INFORMATION FORWARDED TO DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS; NO RESPONSE AS OF 5/89		X
• PROVIDING HOUSES AS OBSERVATION POSTS	• NAMES AND PHONE NUMBERS OF VOLUNTEERS GIVEN TO LT. SEVILLA (5TH DISTRICT POLICE) 2/89	• CRIME ACTION COMMITTEE ADVISED 3/89 BY LT. SEVILLA THAT OBSERVATION POSTS ARE TOO RISKY FOR RESIDENTS - WOULD USE ONLY AS LAST-DITCH EFFORT.		X
• NEED FOR VISIBLE POLICE PRESENCE IN NEIGHBORHOOD (ESPECIALLY R.I. AVENUE AND 1ST STREET)	• HUBBING CONCEPT OF NEIGHBORHOOD ORIENTED POLICING PROPOSED TO LT. BARNES AND ADDISON DAVIS 2/89	• DAVIS UNWILLING TO IMPLEMENT PILOT PROGRAMS - CITED BUDGET, MANPOWER, CRUISER DEFICIENCIES 2/89		X
• REMOVING ABANDONED VEHICLES FROM STREETS	• ABANDONED CAR ON U STREET USED AS TEST CASE 11/88	• 6 WEEKS AND 4 PHONE CALLS NEEDED TO ACCOMPLISH REMOVAL OF CAR. INVOLVEMENT OF D.C. COUNCIL MEMBER'S OFFICE WAS NECESSARY		X
• STREET AND ALLEY TRASH	• LETTER TO JOHN TOUCHSTONE 2/89	• PHONE NUMBER PROVIDED BY JOHN TOUCHSTONE FOR STREET AND ALLEY CLEANING. SPORADIC RESPONSE TO CALLS.		X
• LACK OF RESPONSE TO BLOOMINGDALE	• 2-HOUR MEETING WITH HARRY THOMAS 3/89 TO PRESENT COMMITTEE ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS TO DATE	• LETTER TO MAYOR BARRY SUMMARIZING OUR CONCERNS. NO RESPONSE TO HARRY THOMAS FROM MAYOR BARRY AS OF 4/89		X
• KILLING OF 2ND NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH 4/89 • INCREASED DRUG ACTIVITY IN NEIGHBORHOOD	• COMMITTEE RESOLUTION TO PROVIDE STATUS REPORT DIRECTLY TO MAYOR BARRY	• TO BE DETERMINED	?	?

138 U Street N.W.
Washington, DC 20001

December 1, 1988

Marion S. Barry, Mayor
District Building
1350 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.
Washington, DC 20004

Dear Mayor Barry,

Thank you for attending the Bloomingdale Civic Association monthly meeting on 11/21/88 to explore ways to curb the increase in violent and drug-related crime in our neighborhood. We appreciate your efforts to attend given the very short notice. Your comments that evening indicate that we share many common goals for the District's residents.

Three sub-committees of the Bloomingdale Civic Association Crime Action Committee were formed on 11/21/88. The sub-committees include: External Affairs, Internal Affairs, and Public Affairs. These sub-committees are charged with addressing concerns and developing implementation plans for over two dozen action items that surfaced during an emergency meeting at the Bloomingdale Civic Association on 11/17/88.

The External Affairs Sub-committee is taking action items including better street lighting, removal of abandoned vehicles, and boarding up of abandoned buildings under immediate consideration. It is our intention to make a visible difference in the most crime-ridden areas of Bloomingdale within the next few weeks. We believe that immediate and purposeful action is imperative to thwart those forces undermining the safety of our neighborhood.

In fulfilling our charge from over 200 members of the Bloomingdale Civic Association, the External Affairs Sub-committee will be calling upon the resources within the District Government, the Department of Public Works, and the Police Department. We were heartened by your pledge of support last Monday evening and are confident that your sentiments will be reflected in the response of city agencies to assist us in our implementation plans.

The sub-committee will provide updates to you to advise you of inroads we've all made to regaining control of our neighborhood.

Respectfully,



Jean Thomas, Chair
External Affairs Sub-committee of
Crime Action Committee
Bloomingdale Civic Association

LOCATIONS IN BLOOMINGDALE THAT CONCERN THE COMMUNITY
(As of 12/1/88)

A dozen specific addresses in the community observed by Bloomingdale residents to be sites of illegal drug activity were provided to Mayor Barry, at his request, during a "neighborhood walk" on December 1, 1988.

In addition, ten intersections/alleys/public spaces were reported on December 1, 1988 to the Mayor as sites of excessive loitering and as locations of frequently observed open-air drug transactions.

BLOOMINGDALE CIVIC ASSOCIATION, INC.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

OFFICE OF:

December 30, 1988

Honorable Marion S. Barry
Mayor
District of Columbia
District Building
1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mayor Barry:

Thank you for taking the time to meet with the Bloomingdale Civic Association on November 21, 1988. As you suggested the Association's membership organized a task force to address criminal activity in our community. The task force is comprised of subcommittees on (1) Internal Affairs; (2) External Affairs and (3) Public Affairs. The subcommittees have identified the following measures to be initiated by the Association to address our concerns.

The Internal Affairs Subcommittee, co-chaired by Tony Norman, Esq. and Ms. Beverly Mitchell will focus on:

- * Development of Neighborhood Watch and Block Captain Organization (Ms. Mitchell)
- * Research requirements for granting of liquor store licenses (Mr. Norman)
- * Installation of photocell flood lights for homes (especially senior citizens) (Mr. Norman)
- * Identification of the owners of vacant and occupied property where criminal activity may be occurring (Ms. Mitchell)

The External Affairs Subcommittee, chaired by Ms. Jean Thomas, will work on implementing the following measures:

- * Development of a constructive and cooperative relationship with police department
- * Deployment of more police officers in the community (determination of a feasibility for foot patrol officers)

Honorable Marion S. Barry
December 30, 1988
Page 2

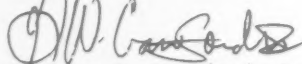
- * Installation of more lighting in streets and alleys
- * Coordination with providers of coin-operated telephones, their location, and capability for outgoing calls only

The Public Affairs Subcommittee will be designing bumper stickers, flyers, and posters to inform the community of the Association's efforts to address drugs and criminal activity.

The designated subcommittee chairs will be contacting the appropriate District officials in order to coordinate and implement the measures identified. We appreciate your concern and help in addressing these problems, and are confident that other District officials share your concern and willingness to work with the Association.

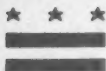
I am always available to meet with you to help in solving the drug and criminal activity in the District. It is my view that this is not a District government problem, but a District of Columbia problem that local and federal officials should work together to resolve.

Sincerely,



George W. Crawford, Esquire
President

cc: Councilmember Harry Thomas
Tony Norman, Esquire
Ms. Beverly Mitchell
Ms. Jean Thomas



GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Metropolitan Police Department
Washington, D.C. 20001-2188

DEC 13 1988

George W. Crawford, Esq.
President
Bloomingdale Civic Association
2302 First Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Mr. Crawford:

This will acknowledge your letter to Mayor Marion Barry, Jr., dated November 7, 1988, concerning the hiring, training and deployment of police officers and illegal drug activity in Ward 5.

The Fifth District Vice Unit is aware of the drug problems in your neighborhood. Your area has been a targeted "Clean Sweep" location for the past two years which has resulted in many street arrests and the service of numerous narcotic related search warrants.

Sergeant James Avery of the Fifth District Community Services Unit, responded to your home on several occasions to interview you concerning the matter, however, no one was home. If you wish to discuss the situation, feel free to contact Lieutenant Mario Sevilla, Commander of the Fifth District Vice Unit, on 727-4501.

Be assured that vigorous drug enforcement action will continue in the Bloomingdale area in an effort to eradicate the drug problems.

Sincerely,

Addison L. Davis
Deputy Chief of Police

The Public Works Subcommittee (PWS) has identified several items that demand immediate attention by organizations outside the Bloomindale Civic Association (BCA). Decisive action by local public service organizations in conjunction with the assistance of the BCA is essential. The result will be a safer community for our elderly citizens to live and for our children to play.

There are several areas the PWS is examining. These areas include: 1) inadequate street lighting, 2) insufficient alley lighting, 3) dilapidated and vacant housing, 4) abandoned automobiles, and 5) inordinate number of public telephones. Each of these items is very important in that they help to feed the disease of drugs and crime that are at epidemic proportions.

The purpose of this paper is to share our findings concerning the first three areas, namely inadequate street lighting, insufficient alley lighting, and dilapidated housing, and how these items, if untreated could cause the demise of the Bloomindale Community.

Recent studies indicate that people prefer to engage in criminal activities in environments in which their identity can be concealed. These settings are attractive to criminals in that the chances of apprehension and conviction are relatively remote. Dimly lit streets in the Bloomindale Community provide an attractive target for criminal activities. The increase in drug sales, muggings, robberies and murders in dimly lit areas in our community is indicative of the criminals preference.

Additional lighting of the following streets will decrease the amount of criminal activity:

- 1) First St. bounded by Rhode Island Ave. to the south and U St. to the north.
- 2) Thomas St. bounded by 2nd St. to the west and First St. to the east.
- 3) T Street. bounded by First St. to the west and N.Capital to the east.
- 4) Rhode Island Ave. bounded by 2nd St. to the west and First St. to the east.
- 5) Flagler Place. bounded by Adams St. to the north and U St. to the South.
- 6) Old Gage School. bounded by 2nd St. to the west, V St. to the north, Flagler to the east, and U St. to the south.

Insufficiently lit alleys are more attractive to criminals than dimly lit streets in that they provide "double protection". Not only does poor lighting in alleys provide comfort to the criminal, but also the fact that a smaller number of people (witnesses) have a view of the alley way.

Alley lighting in the Bloomingdale area is in a pathetic state. Many of the fixtures are more than twenty five years old, and can not provide adequate lighting. Other fixtures do not have protective covers that prevent the bulb or tube from being damaged by rocks or pebbles. As a result many of the lights are broken criminals, especially drug dealers. While all of the areas in the Bloomingdale area need attention, there are some alleys that require immediate attention. These include:

- 1) Alleys bordered by T St. to the north, Seaton St. to the south, First St. to the west and N. Capital to the east.
- 2) Alleys bordered by Seaton to the north, S St. to the south, First St. to the west, and N. Capital to the east.
- 3) Cryspus Attacks, bounded by V St. to the north, U St. to the south, First St. to the west, and N. Capital to the east.
- 4) Alleys bounded by V St. to the north, U St. to the south, Flagler to the west, and First St. to the east.
- 5) Alleys bounded by W St. to the north, V St. to the south, Flagler to the west, and First St. to the east.
- 6) Alleys bounded by Adams St. to the north, W St. to the south, Flagler to the west, and First St. to the east.
- 7) Alleys bounded by Bryant St. to the north, Adams St. to the south, 2nd St. to the west and First St. to the west.
- 8) Alleys bounded by W St. to the north, V St. to the south, First St. to the west, and N. Capital to the east.

There are over 50 dilapidated and vacant homes in the Bloomingdale community. These homes often are taken over by criminal elements and serve as crack houses, and hiding places. In addition these homes present a constant eye sore to the community with unkempt yards and shrubbery. Finally these homes foster disease, in that they are often overcome by vermin and pigeons. A listing of vacant homes can be found in the attachment. These homes should be closely examined for health and housing code violations. The owners should be fined and if necessary forced to forfeit the property.

The Bloomingdale Community Association is determined to erase crime and drugs from our neighborhood. The existence of inadequate street lighting, insufficient alley lighting, and dilapidated housing, substantially contribute to the existence of crime in our community. We need the cooperation of external sources to assist the BCA in its objective.

The FWS has taken the first step in recommending methods that will assist in deterring crime. The committee will continue to examine other methods that can eliminate crime from our neighborhood.

UNKEPT/ABANDONED HOUSES

Members of the Crime Action Committee surveyed the houses in Bloomingdale in order to compile a list of dilapidated and/or abandoned houses that provided places of safe harbor for loiterers and users of illegal substances.

Forty specific addresses posing threats as dilapidated and/or abandoned structures were reported to the Director of Public Works, John Touchstone, on February 3, 1989.

138 U Street N.W.
Washington, DC 20001

February 3, 1989

John E. Touchstone, Director
D.C. Department of Public Works
2000 14th Street N.W., 6th Floor
Washington, DC 20009

Dear Mr. Touchstone:

On November 21, 1988 Mayor Barry attended a meeting of the Bloomingdale Civic Association and pledged District resources to over 250 residents to aid in our fight against crime. Mayor Barry acknowledged conditions contributing to crime and drug-related activity must be corrected. In specific, he pledged the resources of the Department of Public Works to clean alleys effectively, upgrade street and alley lighting, remove abandoned cars, and trim overgrown foliage in the area.

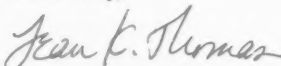
The two surveys enclosed were prepared in December 1988 by members of the Public Works Task Force of the External Affairs Committee, Bloomingdale Civic Association. You will note that 14 public access sites have been identified as areas requiring immediate attention (enclosure 1). In addition, over 40 buildings in Bloomingdale have been identified by the Task Force as presenting severe blights and hazards (see enclosure 2). Conditions such as those indicated in the two enclosures cannot be tolerated in Bloomingdale because they erode our efforts to create a safer neighborhood.

We look forward to your assistance so that we may effectively access the resources of the Public Works Department to correct hazardous conditions. Specific neighborhood priorities include: improving street and alley lighting; maintaining effective alley clean-up programs; aggressively pursuing the enforcement of statutes pertaining to civil infractions; trimming overgrown foliage; and prompt removal of abandoned cars.

In order to give you time to review the information found in the two documents enclosed, I will call you during the week of February 20, 1989. At that time, I would like to discuss how Bloomingdale can best access Public Works resources as pledged by Mayor Barry.

Thank you for your attention to our concerns.

Yours Truly,



Jean K. Thomas, Chair
External Affairs Committee
Bloomingdale Civic Association

Copies To:

Marion Barry, Mayor, District of Columbia
Harry L. Thomas, D.C. Council Member
George Crawford, President, Bloomingdale Civic Association

The WASHINGTON POST

Some Pay Phones in D.C. Being Altered to Disrupt Drug Dealing

By Linda Weiner

A D.C. neighborhood association, determined to end drug dealers' control of their streets, is trying to alter the way pay phones are used. The group, designed to disrupt an entrenched drug market that relied on pay phones to do business, is part of a larger effort for local phone companies to remove pay phones from drug markets. Some phone companies, anxious to be on the right side of public opinion, have even removed pay phones from drug markets.

"We are citizens too," said Chesapeake &

Psomus Telephone Co., spokeswoman Kathy Scott, whose company dominates the pay phone market. "We don't want to do anything to support illegal activity like the use of pay phones to do business."

Scott said C&P has altered or removed several hundred pay phones in the District in the past year. She said the company is not removing pay phones from residential associations. The more, designed to disrupt an entrenched drug market that relied on pay phones to do business, is part of a larger effort for local phone companies to remove pay phones from drug markets. Some phone companies, anxious to be on the right side of public opinion, have even removed pay phones from drug markets.

"We are citizens too," said Chesapeake &

after receiving complaints about drug dealers using them to conduct business.

"We kill the incoming line and we remove the number from the phone," she said. "If that means the drug dealers will move on, we are glad to do it. The change has meant a loss of 20 to 30 percent of the revenue from pay phones."

The Franklin Square Association Inc., a business organization representing Franklin Square downtown, has been successful in getting owners and tenants to remove pay phones from a 12-block area.

Changes in 11 pay phones in a 12-block area late last year.

John Thomas, of the Birmingham Civic Association, said the Northwest group that persuaded several phone companies to alter 15 pay phones last month, said she has seen a noticeable change. "We are glad to do it," she said. "If that means the drug dealers will move on, we are glad to do it."

In North Michigan Park, residents in side businesses and restaurants have been asked to change their pay phones. In North Michigan Park, residents in side businesses and restaurants have been asked to change their pay phones. In North Michigan Park, residents in side businesses and restaurants have been asked to change their pay phones.

"They weren't going in the stores. They weren't doing anything but dealing drugs. Since we had those phones taken out, we don't see them anymore."

LaRouche Supporter To Seek Warner's Seat



NANCY B. SPUMMA
...opposes drugs, Spumma

Nancy B. Spumma, a longtime supporter of political action, announced her candidacy yesterday in the Democratic primary for the U.S. Senate seat in Virginia.

At a news conference on the courthouse steps in Loudoun County, Spumma, 45, said she would run as a Democrat and would be seeking people to run with her.

Spumma said her campaign will focus on crime in the economy, foreign relations and moral, social and religious issues. She said she would be seeking people to run with her.

Spumma, who lives in Leesville, Va., is under indictment in New York on fraud and conspiracy charges in a state investigation of the fund-raising activities of the LaRouche organization.

Spumma said she would be seeking people to run with her. She said she would be seeking people to run with her. She said she would be seeking people to run with her.



Pletcher, an assistant labor secretary, says he is trying to raise more than \$1.5 million to run for D.C. mayor in 1990.

Fletcher Eyes Race For Mayor

By Athena Knight

Arthur A. Fletcher, a Republican former assistant secretary of labor who was defeated handily by Mayor Marion Barry in the 1978 mayoral election, said yesterday he has started an effort to raise more than \$1.5 million to run for mayor in 1990.

"It is going to be important to make sure that I have the money to do the job," Fletcher said at a news conference at the National Press Building.

Fletcher, who has not been active in local politics since 1978, said he needs to raise between \$1.5 million and \$2 million for "an effective campaign."

Barry, now serving his third term, raised about \$1.5 million two years ago in his reelection effort, a record amount for a D.C. campaign. Barry's GOP opponent in 1987, then-D.C. Council member, raised about \$250,000.

Barry's Committee, said she

ican administration will serve him well as mayor. Fletcher, 44, served as assistant secretary of labor under President Richard M. Nixon. Since his campaign for mayor in 1978, which netted him 28 percent of the vote, he has headed a management firm and a food services company.

Pletcher said he has reached the skills to run for mayor. He has reached the skills to run for mayor. He has reached the skills to run for mayor.

disrupting production, lower living standards and mounting debt. She said she would be seeking people to run with her.

"I am to the American system," she said. "We are to be turned into a police state."

External Affairs Committee
 Bloomingdale Civic Association
 138 U Street NW
 Washington, DC 20001

February 14, 1989

Russell Smith
 Secretary to the DC Council
 District Building, Room 207
 1350 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
 Washington, DC 20004

Dear Mr. Smith:

As Chairperson of the External Affairs Committee, Bloomingdale Civic Association, I wish to submit the following testimony to Ms. Wilhelmina J. Rolark, Chairperson, Committee of the Judiciary in considering mark-up for the 1989 supplemental and 1990 draft budgets for the Metropolitan Police Department. I submit this testimony on behalf of the 30 members of the External Affairs Committee and nearly 30 additional Bloomingdale citizens serving on the Internal and Public Affairs Committees, Bloomingdale Civic Association. We strongly urge that all items in both budgets pertaining to the Metropolitan Police Department be funded at least at the levels indicated in the two draft documents.

Residents in Bloomingdale have observed that the Metropolitan Police Department was not able to deliver even minimum levels of service comfortably to the community in 1988 - especially in the area of vice squad services related to drug activity. During 1988, two open air markets and at least a dozen known crack houses were allowed to flourish in Bloomingdale despite numerous attempts by the residents to provide data and observation sites to the police. Residents witnessed murders in front of their homes in 1988. Bullets from automatic weapons flew through the streets on an almost routine basis. In 1988, Ward 5 ranked 2nd in the District for reported crimes and drug-related arrests.

The residents of Bloomingdale are resolute in their intentions to curb crime - especially drug-related crime. It will come as no surprise to you that Bloomingdale is serviced by a police ward with a disproportionately low number of policemen as compared to other wards in the District. Our demands for police services will increase in 1989 and 1990 as we institute neighborhood-wide anti-drug/anti-crime programs. The citizens of the Bloomingdale Civic Association urge the DC Council to heed our warning - provide an adequate financial base for the Metropolitan Police Department (along with a deployment plan based on ward priority) to meet the grave social issues found in the streets and alleys of our city.

Yours Truly,



Jean K. Thomas, Chair
 External Affairs Committee
 Bloomingdale Civic Association

Copies To:
 Harry L. Thomas, DC Council Member
 George Crawford, President, Bloomingdale Civic Association

External Affairs Committee
Bloomingdale Civic Association
138 U Street NW
Washington, DC 20001

February 14, 1989

Russell Smith
Secretary to the DC Council
District Building, Room 207
1350 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20004

Dear Mr. Smith:

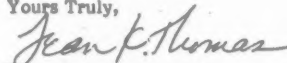
As Chairperson of the External Affairs Committee, Bloomingdale Civic Association, I wish to submit the following testimony to Ms. Nadine P. Winter, Chairperson, Committee on Public Works in considering mark-up for the 1989 supplemental and 1990 draft budgets for the Department of Public Works. I submit this testimony on behalf of the 30 members of the External Affairs Committee and nearly 30 additional Bloomingdale citizens serving on the Internal and Public Affairs Committees, Bloomingdale Civic Association. We strongly urge that all items in both budgets pertaining to the Department of Public Works be funded at least at the levels indicated in the two draft documents.

Many of the services provided by the Department of Public Works have direct impact on the safety of our neighborhood. The enclosed survey compiled by the External Affairs Committee in late 1988 highlights the correlation between poorly lit and ill-maintained streets and alleys with the alarmingly high increase in drug-related and violent crime in Bloomingdale during the last year. In addition, the survey lists over 40 buildings in the Bloomingdale neighborhood that are deteriorated to the point of presenting severe hazards and blights. In 1988, requests to Public Works to trim overgrown foliage, remove abandoned autos, upgrade and repair street and alley lights, clean immense piles of trash, and board up abandoned buildings serving as shelters for drug users were met with huge backlogs due to less-than-adequate funding.

The experience of residents in Bloomingdale in 1988 has been that the Department of Public Works was barely able to provide even minimum levels of service to the community. Instead of diminishing requirements in 1989 and 1990, the community anticipates an increased need for Public Works' services as we escalate our efforts to reduce crime in our neighborhood.

The citizens of the Bloomingdale Civic Association urge the DC Council to provide an adequate financial base for the Department of Public Works. We must have the ability to correct environmental factors that encourage crime and allow it to flourish in neighborhoods throughout the District.

Yours Truly,



Jean K. Thomas, Chair
External Affairs Committee
Bloomingdale Civic Association

Copies To:
Harry L. Thomas, DC Council Member
George Crawford, President, Bloomingdale Civic Association



COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

March 3, 1989

HARRY L. THOMAS, SR.
Councilmember-Ward 5

The Honorable Marion Barry, Jr.
Mayor of the District of Columbia
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mayor Barry:

I implore you to take direct action to redeploy the police force. Residents are upset, angry and mad. They want action. Not a day goes by that I do not receive dozens of phone calls regarding the current rash of violence and homicides. This city has a problem and we should start acting like it. I do not believe that a summit or that legislative initiatives are enough to deal effectively with this mounting crisis. We need to stop talking about the problem and do something.

Yesterday, I met with a group of angry residents from Bloomingdale. These are the same outraged citizens that we met with in December. Together we went on a drug walk and saw first-hand how this section of the city was being ravished by the drug infestation and by mounting homicides. Just last week, we lost two young men on the corner of First and Rhode Island Avenue. One of these youngsters, Zachary Raye, was an honor student at Dunbar Senior High School. It is always painful to attend a funeral, but it is especially painful for me to attend another funeral of a young black male. I cannot bear the agony and terror that permeates a mother's face when she realizes that she has just lost a son for no good reason. When we loose a youngster in the streets, this sends shrills throughout the community. Every family member, neighbor, teacher and resident must live with this pain. The emotional turmoil and devastation causes everyone to question why this city cannot, or will not respond to the rising incidence of drug related homicides. Murder has become such a common occurrence, people are becoming desensitized to this horrible tragedy. We are loosing our youth much too quickly and for senseless reasons. This cycle of death must stop.

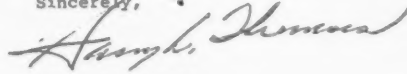
Mr. Mayor, I agree with you that parents must do more to control their youngsters and that we cannot expect the government to be the end all and be all to this problem. I do believe, however, that citizens are looking to you for some kind of leadership. They want to see something done. In the past, I have begged you for more foot patrols. I have called you requesting more officers for Ward 5. I have done everything I can to address this serious problem and I am at wits end as to how you can understand the magnitude of the problem and refuse to take decisive steps to deal with it.

Mayor Barry, Jr.
Page Two, Cont.

I beg you to put more foot patrols and scooter patrols on this streets. I would be especially grateful if you would take immediate steps to put some police officers on the corner of First and Rhode Island Avenue and at other key points in the Bloomingdale area. The residents are terrified and insist on an immediate response.

I shall await your expeditious reply.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Harry L. Thomas".

Harry L. Thomas
Councilmember - Ward 5

BLT:sr

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

2000 14TH STREET, N.W.
8TH FLOOR
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

MAR 18 1989

Ms. Jean K. Thomas
External Affairs Committee
Bloomingdale Civic Association
138 U Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Ms. Thomas:

This is in response to your recent letter regarding various Department of Public Works' and Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs' concerns.

The street locations you have submitted requiring additional lighting are currently at the standard lighting levels utilized throughout the city. We conducted a field check of the Bloomingdale area on February 23 and found 1 alley and 4 street lights out. These lights will be repaired within the next week. Should any other lights burn out, please report them to our Street Light Complaint Center on 939-7100.

Most alley lights throughout the city have not been upgraded. Some were scheduled for upgrading during Fiscal Year 1989. Because of severe budget deficiencies, the upgrading of alley lights will not begin as previously scheduled. This work has been postponed for Fiscal Year 1989 until funding is identified. However, we will assure that all existing street and alley lights are operating.

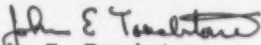
You also mentioned street and alley cleaning in the Bloomingdale area. Street and alley cleaning is scheduled throughout the city. You may contact that office directly on 727-4825 to obtain this schedule or to bring a specific location to their attention.

-2-

Further, if you have specific locations for abandoned vehicles, this information can be reported to our Abandoned Vehicle Office on 673-6993.

Vacant and abandoned houses are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs. Therefore, I have taken the liberty of forwarding a copy of your letter to Mr. Donald G. Murray, Director, Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, who will respond directly to your concerns.

Sincerely,


John E. Touchstone
Director of Public Works

JOHANNA FERMAN, M.D.

Suggested comments on Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation

The City's and Federal Government's attempts to halt to spread of drug-related violence through improved criminal justice approaches is both essential and to be applauded.

However, recognition of the social and spiritual vacuum contributing to drug dealing and taking must be accompanied by more than criminal justice approaches alone.

Prevention, treatment and rehabilitation is required if we are both to stop the influx of our youth into the drug arena and reduce the numbers of people who, once having experimented and been caught, move into long-term use. To do otherwise is to generate an endless spiral, in which the symptom is treated in isolation, rather than the roots of the disease.

DRUG ADDICTION IS A TREATABLE CONDITION.

However, drug addiction is a multi-faceted illness, with biological, social, and psychological roots-- which promote and maintain drug dependence if not dealt with comprehensively -- much as any illness recurs or deteriorates if the underlying factors are not treated.

Acute detoxification alone -- with or without medication -- falls far short of the mark. The following should become part of the foundation of services provided to effectively prevent, treat, and reduce relapse of drug-taking behavior:

- o A range of active, community-oriented activities for children and youth with adequate supervision and role models for kids who often have no place to go and no one to look up to; such activities should integrate education re: drugs and drug-related behavior;
- o Parenting skills development -- whether through church; school; neighborhood club; or treatment centers;
- o Outreach to schools and other settings to identify, refer and quickly engage in treatment those individuals requiring services;
- o Expansion of treatment capacity for D.C.-metropolitan residents, many of whom do not have health insurance policies which adequately cover

treatment and rehab;

- o Such treatment/rehabilitation must include a range of residential/extended care settings, the lack of which characterizes MOST service systems and contributes significantly to relapse.

To the greatest extent possible, such extended care settings should be developed in conjunction with the natural support systems of each community.

- o Job opportunities -- including entrepreneurial and creative options must become a realistic aspiration for many, many young people.

Consequently, both the PERCEPTION of the availability of such opportunities, as well as preparation and support must be addressed through the educational system and vocational rehabilitation.

Vocational rehabilitation must become more actively and creatively involved with school systems early on, assisting in the development and support for such entrepreneurial opportunities.

